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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of the Secretar of the Navy, has about concluded to establish a school for the training of domestic servants. She thinks $100.-000 would be sufficient for the enterprise.

The cruel punishment of slow death by hanging so as to stand on the tips of the toes is still extensively inflicted in China. The barbarous custom of conferring honors on widows who commit suicide is also continued.

President Willits of the Michigan College says that more than fifty per cent. of the graduates of that institution have become farmers. If he is correctly reported, this is a remarkable showing, not approached by any other similar school in the country.

The royal repast of Don Khau, of Anam, invariably consists of 50 dishes, it is stated, and a separate, distinct and particular cook concocts each dish. The correct drink is one made from poppy seeds and aromatic plants, but His Majesty lets it severely alone, and contents himself with occasional moisture with the "real old stuff."

The Philadelphia Record says that hereafter more attention will be given by employers to the condition of their wage-workers. In the past they have considered their duty ended by payment of wages, but they find it advisable, especially in smaller cities and towns, to take more special interest by way of making better homes.

It is told about a Dakota man that he has invented a machine to pump smoke down a gopher hole, where it is expected it will kill the gopher. The only drawback seems to be that, while you are inserting smoke in the hole the gopher went into, he will come out of another and sit up and whistle at you, and tell you he has smoked ever since he was 10 years old.

The London Times says that a few weeks ago some excavations at Pompeii brought to light a set of surgical instruments, many of which resemble instruments in use at the present day. Some days later four beautiful silver urns of fair size were found; also four smaller vessels, eight open vases, four cups ornamented with leaves and figures of animals, and a very beautiful statue of Jupiter seated on a throne. Besides these silver objects, several gold ornaments, such as rings, earrings, etc., were also found.

A correspondent writing from Mexico, censures the people of that country for following a singular custom. "To the average Mexican," he says, "the idea of death has no terrors, and he dies as indifferently as he has lived. In many villages the custom is still extant of decorating dead children with the wings of geese and turkeys, paper crowns, ribbons and flowers; then marching them about the streets seated in a chair, and burying them amid the noise of firecrackers and minstrels playing polkas and fandangoes."

Philadelphia, like New York, is complaining that there is a woeful deficiency in its public school accommodations. No school census is taken in Philadelphia, but according to the United States census of 1880 there were in the city over 210,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17, which number has been since increased to fully 250,000. The school authorities estimate that there are fully 130,000 children in the city dependent upon public schools for educational advantages. The total enrollment is 108,000, so that over 20,000 are deprived of school facilities. The estimate of 130,000 is exclusive of those attending private and parochial schools. Evidently Philadelphia needs to spend more money than it does on school buildings.

The chief of police in Los Angeles, Cal., had on his force a private detective—so private that no one in town, except the chief, knew that he was a detective. The other night, disguised as a Chinaman, he was sent to a Chinese gambling house; and after being admitted he gave a signal to the men on the outside. Immediately the Chinamen pounced on him and gave him a thorough mauling and then fled. After they had gone he followed them through a hole in the roof, and as he stuck his head out he was seized by a policeman, thrown violently to another near the eaves, and by him dropped to the ground at the feet of the chief, who seized him. "It's me," gasped the detective, and thus he was saved from further injury. He has resigned.

An altogether incorrigible thief is being looked after by the Washington police authorities. He is eighty-three years of age, and, on being released from the Baltimore penitentiary after serving out a term for horse stealing, was taken to Washington to stand trial for a similar offence. At the capital he aroused the sympathy of the court by stating that he intended to reform and wanted to go to his birth-place in Texas, and spend the remaining days of his life with his six sons, who, he represented, were in business there. He was given his freedom and also a ticket to New Orleans. It now turns out that he sold the ticket, and, after knocking about for awhile, brought up at a horse bazaar, where he again embraced an opportunity to steal a horse. The last heard of him was that he sold the animal for $60 and a promissory note for $20.

One Soldier's Love.

It was in an ancient country,
Far away beyond the sea,
And a swallow at my window
Told the story unto me.
There was once a pretty peasant,
Fair of face and flaxen-tressed;
And a gay and handsome soldier
In a coat of scarlet dressed.

Tapping with a jeweled finger,
Lightly on the window-sill,
"Everywhere I go," he murmured,
"Tender glances haunt me still.
Not a lady at the palace
Hath a face so fair as you,
Nor a waist so trim and slender,
Nor an eye so darkly blue.

"Sooner shall the azure brightness
Of this sword be dim with rust—
Sooner shall I kneel for mercy
To a foeman in the dust,
Than I o'er should cease to love you.
I had never loved before;
Others were but passing fancies,
I will leave you nevermore."

But this soldier came no longer
When the snow began to fall,
And they hid the pretty peasant
And her woe, beneath a pall.
Still the village maids in summer
Strew her grave with willow-leaves
And the swallow, still returning,
Builds beneath the broken eaves.

In the South, among the roses,
Vowing still, with jaunty air,
Endless love for jetty lashes,
Endless love for golden hair,
Kissing now a silken ringlet,
Keeping now a dainty glove,
Light of heart the soldier lingers—
Light of heart and light of love.
—[Minnie Irving.

TWO MOTHERS.

"Good-by, Charlie! I shall expect you precisely at five!"

Mr. Westbrook waved his glove backward toward his wife as he ran down the steps and walked briskly to the street corner, there to await a down-town car.

Mrs. Westbrook stood on the steps for a minute or two, looking bright and trim in her plain gingham morning dress, with its fluted ruffles, and the bow of blue ribbon at her throat, while her white apron looked as fresh as if it had just come from the laundry.

Just opposite, an elegant little coupe waited at the door of a brown stone mansion—and presently a superbly dressed lady came out, dressed in furs, satins and velvets—Mrs. Draine, by name---and entered it.

"She is going to the morning concert at Tambusini's," thought Mrs. Westbrook, as she watched the equipage drive away. "Ah, what a slavery is fashionable life!"

Mr. Westbrook, however, thought differently, as the lady in question whirled past him, with a gracious inclination of her head, and a smile that faded almost instantly away.

"I wish Katie's tastes ran a little more in that channel," said he to himself. "Katie is really getting to be a mere domestic machine."

While he stood there, waiting for the dilatory car, two little children ran down the street—a boy and a girl, Willie and Effie Draine. Mr. Westbrook knew them by sight.

They were magnificently attired in frills, flounces and rich embroidery, but they looked blue and cold, nevertheless.

"Children," said Mr. Westbrook, "where are you going? Where is your nurse?"

"Bridget has gone down in the kitchen to talk with her beau," said Effie, in a shrill, defiant tone.

"Does your mother allow you to go out so, without anything on your heads?" asked Mr. Westbrook.

"Mother don't care," Willie made answer. "Mother says 'Go away and don't bother me.'"

"Well, never mind that," said Mr. Westbrook, not altogether satisfied with the testimony he was eliciting. "Go back home at once!"

"I won't, you ugly old man!" retorted Effie.

"Mind your own business," added Willie. "We'll go where we please."

Just then the car came along, and Mr. Westbrook, already delayed, sprang on the back platform and dismissed all thought of the young rebels from his mind.

"Katie," said he, that night, when he had returned from business, "why is it that you do not go out a little more, like your neighbor, Mrs. Draine?"

Mrs. Westbrook laughed. She was dressing her youngest child, a chubby little creature, with blue eyes and hair curling in tiny rings close to its year-old head.

"Because," said she, "I can't do two things at once,"

"How do you mean two things at once? I don't understand?"

"Perhaps I had better have said half a dozen," said Mrs. Westbrook. "Mrs. Draine leaves her children to the care of servants. I could not do that. Mrs. Draine sends them away from her when they come with wistful looks and piteous, tear-stained faces. She says she has not time to do a nurse's work. Oh, Charles, do you suppose my child could ever appeal to me in vain?"

"There is some truth and common sense in her view of the matter," said Mr. Westbrook, to himself, "but I think she could 'put on more style,' as the saying is."

"Katie," he continued aloud, "I didn't mean that to hold up Mrs. Draine as an example in all respects, but in the matter of appearances, don't you think you could follow some of her ideas and profit by them?"

"Charlie! If I were to conduct our household after the style of a woman in her position, you would be bankrupt in no time. Her husband can pay for nurses, carriages, and so on; he can afford her extravagences, where, were his income less, it would be an insufferable burden to him. On the other hand, I try to obey the dictates of my heart and be a mother to our dear children. I teach them to look to us with respect and get love in return. I share their joys and sorrows and they confide all in me, and we are happy. I ask no more happiness. You are doing all that you can on a limited salary. If I kept house as Mrs. Draine does, everything would be at sixes and sevens."

"What a very common expression, Katie."

"But it means so much, Charles."

Mrs. Westbrook was in her nursery a few minutes later, when the one little maid whom she kept, came hurrying up stairs, wiping her hands on her checked gingham apron.

"Ma'am," said she, breathlessly eager to communicate her news, "here's a dreadful thing!"

"What is it, Lizzie?" asked her mistress.

"Mrs. Draine's nurse has just been over, ma'am, a-crying and a-takin' on dreadful. The poor dear children is lost!"

"Lost! In a city like this! Impossible!"

"But they is, ma'am. There ain't nothin' been seen of 'em since nine o'clock this morning. Bridget supposed they'd run after their mother's carriage—and Mrs. Draine, she supposed they were safe at home with Bridget—and now they ain't nowhere! And Mrs. Draine she's a-goin' into hysterics awful and Mr. Draine swearing fit to take the top of the ceiling off."

"Poor creature!" said Mrs. Westbrook, softly---and arm in arm with her husband she went over to the stately Draine mansion to offer her sympathy and assistance.

Mr. Draine's teeth were set together ---his eyes were blazing.

"It's what we might have expected," he said, "neither more nor less! My wife gave up the care of little ones to hirelings, and they have proved as most worthy of trust as we might have known! Louisa," to his wife, "if anything serious has happened to our children the blame will lay at your door."

"Herbert, how can you be so cruel—so heartless," sobbed Mrs. Draine. But at this moment a face looked in at the half-open door—a face so white and ghastly, so full of unexpressed horror, that Mrs. Westbrook involuntarily held her breath. The man beckoned to her.

"You are a friend of the family?"

"I have come to see what good I could do," she hesitatingly answered.

"Perhaps, then, you can break the tidings to the poor woman," he whispered. "There are two children at the Grand Western depot badly hurt—and from the descriptions telegraphed to the police stations, we fear they are the lost children of this Mr. Draine. They had stolen into a freight car, and there fallen asleep—and on being suddenly roused and sent out by a car loader, wandered, in their bewilderment, directly across the track of an incoming engine, just detached from a train. One cannot survive long; the other is also seriously if not fatally injured. They are bringing them here on stretchers; they will probably be at the door by the time you can prepare the mother's mind a little for the shock.

That hour's work was the hardest and bitterest that Kate Westbrook ever did!

"Don't bring them near me! I can't bear to look at them! I have killed them!" wildly wailed Mrs. Draine—and it was Mrs. Westbrook's tender arms that lifted the bruised and dying little ones into their cribs, so soon, alas! to be vacant, Mrs. Westbrook's hand that held the draught to their parched lips.

So they died, and the great house was desolate and alone.

"Katie," said Mr. Westbrook, the next day, when he saw his wife among her little ones, serene, loving, eyes quick to heed their baby wants, "you are right about a mother's duties. God preserve us from ever drinking the bitter cup that has been held to Mrs. Draine's lips."

And Katie murmured:

"Amen!"---New York News.

A Stunted Landscape.

To enter a Japanese garden is like wandering of a sudden into one of those strange worlds we see reflected in the polished surface of a concave mirror, where all but the observer himself is transformed into a fantastic miniature of the reality. In that quaint fairy-land diminutive rivers flow gracefully under tiny trees, past molehill mountains, till they fall at last into little artificial lakes, almost smothered for the flowers that grow upon their banks, while in the extreme distance of a couple of rods the cone of a fuji ten feet high looks approvingly down upon a scene which would be nationally incomplete without it.—[Atlantic Monthly.

The New Science of Palmistry.

Material hand—Palm cool and firm, fingers apart. Means danger to the small boy.

Masculine hand — Fingers closed, thumb turned in, knuckles prominent. Signifies "No new bonnets this season."

Boy's hand—Palm open, warts on thumb, fingers stubby and clean. Reads "I've been at the preserved peaches again."

Young lady's hand—Closed pink palm, soft and warm, ring on index finger. Sign, "Ask papa."

The Garfield Rural Homestead.

Colonel D. D. T. Moore, in describing his visit to President Garfield's rural homestead in November, 1881, writes in the American Agriculturist:

The Garfield farm is located one and a half miles from Mentor station, on the Lake Shore railroad, and half a mile west of Mentor village. It is about 18 miles east of Cleveland, on the main road—an extension of Euclid avenue, which Clevelanders claim, and many others admit, is the finest avenue in America. The farm is about three miles from Lake Erie, and contains 150 acres, of which 125 are under cultivation. It is mostly devoted to cropping, being better adapted to grain, fruit, etc., than to grazing. In the absence of Mr. Joseph Rudolph (Mrs. Garfield's brother), who had superintended the farm since the March previous, the young man in charge gave us some interesting facts as to the farm-stead and the crops produced. During the season then just closed, 18 acres of wheat was grown, 13 of corn, 12 of oats, and also good crops of buckwheat, potatoes and mangelwurzels. Several acres are devoted to fruit-growing. Most of the orchards---mainly apple and peach---were young, having been planted after General Garfield took possession, three years previous. The soil is well adapted to fruit raising, as is that of most parts of Lake county.

The live stock on the premises comprised a herd of between twenty and thirty head of cattle---mostly grade Short-horns and Ayrshires, but including three full-blooded Jerseys--all well cared for and in fine condition. There were four horses---including General Garfield's favorite driving team, which were well kept and groomed, as he had enjoined on leaving home for Washington to assume the cares and responsibilities of the Presidency—and a few swine but no sheep. The stables, sheds and cow house were all in excellent condition, and the last named in construction and convenience. The cattle were largely fed ground feed and mangel-worzels. During our visit to the out-buildings a man and a boy were engaged grinding oats, barley and corn, mixed, for the stock. The engine house, as it is called, contained a good portable steam engine and an improved farm mill. And by the way, we observed that the farm was not only well supplied with improved machines and implements, but these were well painted and kept under cover.

An Audacious Forger.

With regard to forgers, we learn that their number, compared with other classes of criminals, is small, only about two dozen men being recognized as applying their talents as penmen and engravers to the fabrication of spurious documents. Photography is largely employed by them; and, by the irony of fate, the same art is now used for their identification. Their methods do not differ from those which have been detailed so often in our Courts of justice, so that we need not dwell upon them. We may, however, refer to the clever manner in which one gang of forgers made the English criminal investigation department play into their hands. This gang had prepared an elaborate scheme for defrauding the English banks by means of counterfeit circular notes. Shortly after they left New York by steamer en route for Britain, the scheme was discovered, and the English police were furnished by Atlantic cable with all its details. The forgers were, of course, ignorant of this. Their audacious leader, upon arriving in London, thought that it would be as well to make himself acquainted with the faces of the chief detectives, and, in the character of an American tourist, he paid them a visit. They were so taken off their guard by the pleasant manner of the visitor that one of the officers not only told him of the impending fraud, but actually showed him the New York telegram, which happened to be lying on a desk. It need hardly be said that the forger, thus warned, did not tarry long in the metropolis; he and his gang left London that night.---[Chamber's Journal.

Sissy Disappointed.

Hostess (at an evening entertainment)—Do you sing Mr. Sissy?

Mr. Sissy (who sings on the slightest provocation)—Oh, yes.

Hostess---I am so glad. Mr. Featherly is to favor us with a song, and you, being musical, will enjoy it, I'm sure. He has such a fine voice.

Sissy hates Featherly.---[Siftings.

Just Like Papa.

Mamma—What's the matter with you, Bobbie? What makes you run that way?

Bobbie (who is tearing madly around and around the house)—O! I'm running for county treasurer, like papa. Get out of the way!—[Chicago Tribune.

Its Effect.

Young Mr. Sissy (to his pretty cousin)—I say, Maude, how did my song "Home Again from a Foreign Shore," seem to impress the company?

Pretty Cousin—Well, some of them, Charley, looked as if they were sorry that you had got back.—[New York Sun.

Unnecessary Anxiety.

"George," she said, and her manner betrayed anxiety, "what has come over papa of late? He treats you coldly and evidently tries to avoid you."

"He borrowed $10 of me a couple of weeks ago," explained George.—[N. Y. Sun.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

How Edison Has Perfected an Extraordinary Instrument.

A Machine Which Records and Reproduces Human Speech.

To a New York Post reporter Edison, the great inventor, said of his newly-finished phonograph: "You know that I finished the first phonograph more than ten years ago. It remained more or less a toy. The germ of something wonderful was perfectly distinct, but I tried the impossible with it, and when the electric light business assumed commercial importance, I threw everything overboard for that. Nevertheless, the phonograph has been more or less constantly in my mind ever since. When resting from prolonged work upon the light, my brain would revert almost automatically to the old idea. Since the light has been finished, I have taken up the phonograph, and after eight months of steady work, have made it a commercial invention. My phonograph I expect to see in every business office. Their operation is simplicity itself, and cannot fail. The merchant or clerk who wishes to send a letter has only to set the machine in motion, and to talk in his natural voice and at the usual rate of speed into the receiver. When he has finished, the sheet, or 'phonogram,' as I call it, is ready for putting into a little box made on purpose for the mails. We are making the sheets in three sizes---one for letters of from 800 to 1000 words, another size for 4000 words. I expect that an arrangement may be made with the postoffice authorities enabling the phonogram boxes to be sent at the same rate as a letter.

"The receiver of a phonogram will put it into his apparatus and the message will be given out more clearly, more distinctly than the best telephone message ever sent. The tones of the voice in the two phonographs which I have finished are so perfectly rendered that one can distinguish between twenty different persons, each one of whom has said a few words. One tremendous advantage is that the letter may be repeated a thousand times if necessary. The phonogram does not wear out by use; moreover, it may be filed away for a hundred years and be ready the instant it is needed. If a man dictates his will to the phonograph, there will be no disputing the authenticity of the document with those who knew the tones of his voice in life. The cost of making the phonogram will be scarcely more than the cost of ordinary letter paper. The machine will read out the letter or message at the same speed with which it was dictated.

"I have experimented with a device for enabling printers to set type directly from the dictation of the phonograph, and think that it will work to a charm. It is so arranged that the printer by touching a lever with his foot allows five or ten words of the phonogram to be sounded; if he is not satisfied with the first hearing he can make it repeat the same words over and over again until he has them in type. For busy men who dictate a great deal for the press, I am sure that the phonograph will be a necessity after a very little experience.

"For musicians the phonograph is going to do wonders, owing to the extreme cheapness with which I can duplicate phonograms and the delicacy with which the apparatus gives out all the musical sounds. In the early phonograph of ten years ago, which was a very imperfect and crude affair compared to that of to-day, it was always noticed that musical sounds came out peculiarly well; the machine would whistle or sing far better than it could talk. This peculiarity of the phonograph remains. I have taken down the music of an orchestra, and the result is marvellous; each instrument can be perfectly distinguished, the strings are perfectly distinct, the violins from the cellos, the wind instruments and the wood are perfectly heard, and even in the notes of a violin the over-tones are distinct to a delicate ear. It is going to work wonders for the benefit of music-lovers. A piece for any instrument, for the piano, or for an orchestra, or an act, or the whole of an opera, musical instruments and voices, can be given out by the phonograph with a beauty of tone and a distinctness past belief, and the duplicating apparatus for phonograms is so cheap an affair that the price of music for the phonograph will be scarcely worth considering. As the phonogram will be practically indistructible by ordinary use, such music can be played over and over again.

"My first phonograph, as you remember, consisted simply of a roller carrying the foil, and provided with a diaphragm-point properly arranged to scrape or indent the foil. The roller was turned by hand. In the new instrument there is far more complication, but altogether different results. My propelling machinery consists of a small electric motor, run by a very few cells. Strange to say, I have found more difficulty in getting a motor to suit me than any other part of the apparatus. I tried various kinds of clock-work and spring motors, but found them untrustworthy and noisy. The motors I am now making are absolutely steady and noiseless. There is no part of the apparatus, the tools for which I am now making upon a large scale here, which is likely to get out of order or to work in an uncertain manner. The two finished phonographs are practically exactly what I intend to offer for sale within a few months."

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Live up to your engagement.

Good character is above all things else.

Never be idle, for work prevents poverty.

It is better to be nobly remembered than to be nobly born.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything.

There are sweet surprises awaiting many an humble soul fighting against great odds in the battle of a seemingly commonplace life.

Misfortune, when we look upon it with our eyes is smaller than when our imagination sinks the evil down into the recesses of the soul.

How fortunate above all others, is the man, who, in order to adjust himself to fate is not required to cast away his whole preceding life.

The wise man expects everything from himself; the fool looks to others.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.

There are moments in life, when past events, like winged shuttles, dart to and fro before us, and by their incessant movements weave a web which we ourselves, in a greater or less degree, have spun and put upon the loom.

Weaving in Biblical Times.

There were not many regular manufacturers among the ancient Jews. There are, however, several beautiful allusions to weaving by Job, but this, like spinning the thread, was carried on as a family employment rather than as a regular trade. It is so now among Eastern nations. The loom and the instruments for spinning are of the plainest and simplest kind. In the description of the virtuous women, Proverbs xxxi., 10, to the end we have a full and minute account of the manner in which these family employments were directed by the mistress. Nor was this only in the families of the lower and middle ranks. In the Greek and Roman histories we read of the wives of kings and generals being thus engaged. Homer, who lived soon after the time of Solomon, describes two queens—Penelope and Helen—employed at their looms. Dr. Shaw found that the women in Barbary at the present day, were the only persons who wove the hykes or upper garments. These were coarse articles and they did not use shuttles, but passed the threads of the woof with their fingers. Solomon's virtuous woman is represented by our translators of the Bible as having clothing of silk; the word rendered silk, according to some authorities should be fine cotton cloth or muslin, as they state silk was then scarcely, if at all, known. Aurelian, the Roman Emperor 1300 years after the time of Solomon, refused his wife a silk gown, because it was too expensive. We can therefore hardly suppose that a Jewish woman of the middle class could have such clothing.

How Chinese Debtors are Punished.

In the last batch of Chinese medical reports which have been published by order of the inspector-general of customs at Shanghai, Dr. W. Morrison, of Newchang, mentions a revolting fact which must be new to many of our readers. It is that in some places in China debtors who are unable to meet the claims of their creditors are punished with the loss of sight. In the case which came under Dr. Morrison's observation it was the debtor's son who was the victim of this diabolical custom. He was tied hands and feet, and deprived wholly of the sight of one eye, while that of the other would have been lost but for timely surgical aid. The offence was that the poor fellow's father owed the remorseless creditors forty taels, or about ten pounds in English money. Dr. Morrison was informed that the practice was by no means uncommon, and that about the time he was attending to his patient another man was dying in the same neighborhood from similar injuries. The Chinese authorities are investigating the matter, and we hope that when Sir Robert Hart issues his next volume he will be able to speak of such barbarities as things of the past.—[London News.

How Sea Birds Quench Their Thirst.

The question is often asked, "Where do sea birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst?" But we have never seen it satisfactorily answered until a few days ago. An old skipper with whom we were conversing on the subject said that he had seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles or even further off, and scud for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

How long sea birds can exist without water is only a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without water for many days, if not for several weeks.---[Golden Days.

Transplanting Teeth.

Transplanting teeth has long been successfully performed by several prominent dentists without any proclamation. The process is painful, tedious, and requires skill and experience. An orifice is bored in the bone, into which the artificial tooth is rivetted, the gum soon growing naturally around it.—[New York Times.

Chinese Dread of the Wet.

In western lands it is a proverbial saying of one who is peculiarly stupid, "that he does not know enough to go in when it rains." In China, on the contrary, the saying would be altered so as to read: "He does not know enough to stay in when it rains," and to a Chinese the idea that a human being has any functions which can be harmonized with the rapid precipitation of moisture can only be introduced by trepanning. They truly say of the streets and the people in them, "When wind blows, one half; rain fall, none at all." As the Chinese, in their way are a particularly practical people, no less so than the Anglo-Saxon, though less energetic, there must be some good reason for their persistent refusal for centuries to encounter rain. Of the fact there can be no manner of doubt. The Tientsin massacre of 1870 might have been quadrupled in atrocity but for a timely rain, which deterred the rowdies already on their way to the settlement. A portable shower would be one of the most perfect defences a traveller in the hostile sections of China could desire. We are confident that a steady stream of cold water, delivered from a two-inch nozzle, will disperse the most violent mob ever seen by a foreigner in China, in five minutes of solar time. Grapeshot would be much less effectual, for many would stop to gather up the spent shot, while cold water is something for which every Chinese, from the Han dynasty downward entertains the same aversion as a cat. Externally or internally administered, he regards it as alike fatal.

The remote causes of their deep-seated antipathy to wet weather lie imbedded in the Chinese constitution, but the proximate causes, in our view, are twofold---the porosity of cotton cloth and the absolute scarcity of dirt. To our readers these reasons will, no doubt, appear inadequate, not to say frivolous; but this, we believe, is because they have not reflected profoundly on the subject. Why the Chinese should persist in wearing cloth shoes we do not pretend to say, but wear them they certainly do. Damp feet are not only uncomfortable, they are injurious to health. Oiled boots are luxuries for the few, and in seven cases out of eight, he who goes abroad when it rains will do it in cotton cloth shoes, which will be ruined. He has no light sandals. He never washes his feet. Hence it is easier and more philosophical to stay at home—which he does.—[Tientsin Chinese Times.

The Grotesque in Architecture.

The taste for the grotesque and horrible that leads men to wear skulls for scarf pins and coffins for sleeve buttons, that induces a dainty girl to choose a dress with snakes outlined on it, and a metal spider perched at her throat, has got into architecture. The writer went to call, and, mounting the steps, laid a hand carelessly on the iron rail that meandered up the stone stoop. It fell on the head of a bronze and realistic snake that was coiled round and round the balustrade. The whole row of fine houses had the same sort of approach, and twisting about all the hand rails was the vile serpent, with battened head and baleful eyes, natural and hideous enough to make one afraid to enter or leave the house. It's to be hoped that old Major Jim Jams never rents one of 'em; he'll come home some night from the club and break his neck in a fit at his own door.---[New York Sun.

A Crane Fishing.

A Maine physician says that one day he saw a big crane standing on a log that floated near the shore on the Kennebec river. The crane had captured a large bug, which he dropped into the stream, so that it floated down past him, and then grabbed it and again repeated the performance. He kept this up for nearly half an hour, and then a pickerel darted up from below after the bug. This was just what the bird had been waiting for, and the next moment the fish was down his throat, and he was winging his way slowly up stream.

A South African Town.

"Twelve months ago," says the Cape Argus, "Johannesburg had no existence beyond the ten shanties of purfectors. To-day Johannesburg is as much a town as anything we have to show. It has its wide streets, its hotel, its five newspapers, and it is peopled with some of the most energetic and buoyant people in South Africa. In no country has there ever been an example of a new centre of industry more rapidly establishing itself and impressing itself upon the public mind as one of the permanent features of the country."

The Biggest Check.

In the negotiations made some years ago by the English government for a loan of eighty million dollars the successful contractors were the Messrs. Rothschild. In paying the first deposit toward this amount to the government the check they drew was for the sum of six million dollars. This was probably the largest check ever drawn by a private banking house.---[Detroit Free Press.

Egypt's Ruler.

The Khedive of Egypt is a strict monogamist. He lives with his one wife and children at his palace at Ismalia, near the Nile Bridge. Every morning he rises between 4 and 5 and takes two hours' exercise. Between 7 and 8 he drives to the Abdin Palace, where he holds state receptions, receiving telegrams and attends to the affairs of state.—[Detroit Free Press.

Lullabys.

The afternoon is fair and still,
Unveering stand the village vanes,
The sunshine sleeps on roof and sill
And glances from my neighbor's panes;
A languid sense of slumber-cheer
Broods over all things, calm and mild,
And low from o'er the way I hear
A mother singing to her child.

A mother's love in measures thrills
The silence of mid-afternoon;
The baby's pouting mouth it stills
That will not ope to cry or croon;
Soft folded to that tender breast
The little head lies reconciled,
The songs drift o'er its dreams of rest—
The mother sings unto her child.

No other sounds are in the air,
And softly falls those drowsy tunes
Upon my heart like peace and prayer—
A lullaby of childish runes;
And slumber-strains more low and sweet
Have never yet to sleep beguiled.
"Rest, little head, and hands and feet!"
A mother's singing to her child.
—A. W. Bellows in Yankee Blade.

HUMOROUS.

How to serve a dinner—eat it.

A sick thief should have his disease arrested.

Very few persons can hold their own on their first see voyage.

The book that makes the greatest stir in society is the well-filled pocket-book.

A hotel "beat" that is popular with the patrons—the sound of the dinner gong.

The only man that seems to thrive on procrastination is the one that owes his tailor.

The snail is a paradox. It is proverbially slow, yet its pace is without bound.

St. Louis has a dog that can tell the time of day. Sort of a watch dog, we suppose.

A Cincinnati exchange says that smoking produces selfishness. It is also good for hams.

Young man—Will you give assent to my marriage with your daughter, sir? Old man firmly—No, sir, not a cent.

Tramp—"I have lost an arm, sir; will——" Passer-by (in great hurry)—"Sorry, but I haven't seen anything of it."

"Why, Nettie, you have put your shoes on the wrong feet." "What will I do, mamma? They's all the feet I have got."

The counterfeiter, no matter where he goes, is seldom well lodged. At least, it is believed that, where he is, he has bad quarters.

A Belgian scientist says that salt is conducive to longevity. This is a round-about way of saying that fresh people are soon killed off.

The whale is supposed to reach the age of 1,000 years. Thus is furnished one more example of the possibility of attaining great age while living on water.

An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back, is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Now is the time to subscribe.

A current paragraph states that "Mr. Gladstone is sitting for a bust." Well, he must be having a very quiet time. In this country thousands of people are standing up at counters for a bust.

A man in Mexico who carried a carbine and a revolver and tried to kill another man, is described as being "of gentlemanly appearance and good address." If he had carried another revolver and a bowie-knife he might have been looked upon as a leader in polite society.

"'Tis more blessed to give
Than it is to receive;"
Of advice and of physic
This is true, we believe.

Death Comes Like Gentle Slumber.

A commonly fatal disease has a certain benumbing effect on the nerves, so that the dying suffer very little, writes Dr. T. L. Cuyler. Such has been my observation. "I had not thought," said a certain good man, "that it could be so easy to die." As life ebbs away usually sensibility to pain goes with it. So gently did a certain eminent chemist breathe his last that a teaspoonful of milk which he held in his hand was not even upset—the dead man held it still. Death is very often a slow fading out of the faculties, like the coming on of a tranquil twilight. The sense of hearing sometimes remains intensely acute, so that the dying overhear a whisper in the room. "She is sinking very fast," was whispered by an attendant in the dying chamber of a goodly woman. "No, no," was the quick response of her who had overheard the words, "No, I am not sinking. I am in the arms of my Saviour." The sense of sight generally weakens in the process of dying. A medical friend of mine said to his wife: "Set that lamp up closer to me; the room seems to be growing dark." Such were the sensations of Dr. Adam, the learned principal of the Edinburg High School, who fancied himself to be in his school-room, and gently murmured: "Boys, it is getting dark; you may go home." Of deaths on the battle-field a large proportion must be without severe physical agony, for a gunshot wound is apt to numb the sensibilities. When a bullet pierces either the heart or the brain there can be no pain. Probably our glorious martyr, Abraham Lincoln, "never knew what hurt him." Drowning is far from painful. Those who have been resuscitated tell us that their sensations were rather exhilarating.

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The Lady of Lyons; by SIR E. BULWER LYTTON. This is the Lady as seen in the celebrated play of the same name. It ranks as the greatest picture of devotion and sincere expression of the "tender passion" ever placed on the stage. The queens of the drama never tire of presenting it to admiring audiences.

Bulldog and Butterfly; by **David Christie Murray.** A spicily told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn. Bulldogs and butterflies are all around us. The author glories in realism in carbs of pleasantry and humor. Hence his stories are hits.

The Trial of Pickwick; by **Charles Dickens.** This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form. It abounds in ludicrous situations and mirth provoking accidents, whose interest is heightened by the wise comicalities of the immortal Sam Weller.

Clouds and Sunshine; by **Charles Reade.** A happily told story of farm life, full of pretty rural pictures and pastoral sentiments. An intensely plot exciting narrative, characters with passions and motives just like "city folks." All in all, one of the most interesting and readable efforts of the illustrious author.

Sweet is True Love; by the **"Duchess."** A touching story of disappointment, estrangement and reconciliation. Full of pretty sketches of school-days and characters. A vigorous and pleasing narrative. One of the author's strongest stories.

The Haunted House; by SIR E. BULWER LYTTON. This is one of the great author's quaintest conceits and happily told stories. Weird and thrilling throughout. Everybody reads it with fondness of delight.

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THE CRIME OF CONSPIRACY.

The Courts have rendered a service to society and have strengthened their own position in the attitude they have taken with regard to the crime of conspiracy. They take a step forward in protecting the rights of mankind when they define a conspiracy to commit murder and to make war upon society as criminal an offense as the commission of the act itself.

Possibly none of the men hanged at Chicago the other day threw the bomb that did the fatal work at the Haymarket massacre. Fielden and Schwab, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, were not even present at the gathering. The other men, while present and participating in the disorder, were convicted mere for the part they had taken in conspiring to bring about bloodshed than for any overt act they performed on that fatal night. It was proved in the trial that they had been concerned in the publication of incendiary articles and appeals to workingmen to resort to bloodshed. Some of them were editors of anarchist papers whose daily sentiments were hostile to the peace and order of society. It was proven that they were advocates of the use of violence to overthrow what they called the injustice of capital. Whatever grievances the poor man might have they held should be redressed by resorts to force.

Now such teaching and such preaching could have only one effset. The legitimate results of such a course would be bloodshed and murder. The men who set in the news paper office and wrote the incendiary appeals might themselves shrink from throwing a boom, firing a gun, or lighting a torch, but their words would inevit ably lead others of more courage to do the deadly work. The courts, therefore, have decided that entering into a conspiracy against society in which bloo dshed is advised and force is in voked to right alleged wrongs is a crime equa lly with the overt act of murder and equally deserving the same penalty.

Such a decision is a victory for law and order and will strengthen and uphold the foundations or society. It shows that the people are able to govern themselves and meet the new perils of new conditions with new penalties and new safeguards.

THE COUNTRY FURNISHES THE LEADING MEN.

Attention is being called to the fact that most of the prominent men in New York in every walk of life were born and bred in the coutry. Indeed New York City might almost be defined as a huge caravansary in which innumerable country boys abide while they are making their fortunes. The same is true of other cities. It is said, for instance, that nine tenths of the clergymen of Louisville, Ky., came from rural homes. All the judges, all the leading lawyers, all the well knownjournalists, nearly all the bank presidents, physicians and prominent merchants and manufa cturers of that city were country boys. When the strong, healthy, vigorous and hopeful young men from the country invade a city, there isn't much show for the city bred young man except to work on a salary for some quondam country boy.

The CAROLINIAN holds that the policy of our government should be to protect American industries, and American labor against the products of the outside world, which otherwise could come in unfair and dangerous competition It does not see how any American citizen can advocate free trade unless he desires to destroy our industries and reduce American warkmen to the level of the pauper lab or of Europe.

It is generally understood that Secretary of Interior Lamar will be appointed a Judge of the U S Supreme Court. We think it quite proper that a Southern man should be selected, and as it is to be a Democrat we think Mr. Lamar the man for the place.

As the case now stands the Republicans have majorities in twenty of the State Congressional delegations, the Democrats in seventeen, and one delegation, that of New Hampshire, is tied.

The Wilmington *Star* thinks Southern Democrats will be hard up when they have to go to the New York press to learn "the duty of Democrats."

Neither socialism, anarchism or knightism will ever succeed in opening a royal highway to fortune. Skill, labor and industry will only conquer.

The farm is not worth living on in the future without its stock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. By all means save the breeding forces on the farm.

The official count gives the Republicans a majority of 45,245 in Pennsylvania.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER" ON THE FARM.

The farmer caunot know too much about his calling. The truth is, the mind of the farmer, *as* a farmer, needs toning up. Laxity of thought and looseness of method too largely prevail. It is too often the case that the farmer hitches himself to his manual labor in the morning, and unhitches himself from it at night, much as he does his team. The brain needs stimulating and cultivating that it may think, observe, invent, as varying circumstances require, or changing conditions demand. Nowhere more than on the farm is needed the disciplined mind, capable of exactness in method, aiming at and accomplishing definite results.

Think of the forces, the properties, the principles, the influences, the laws—developed and undeveloped—with which the farmer must come in contact, be understand, if he would succeed. So far from being less dependent upon the arts and sciences than those engaged in other occupations, he stands in need of a far wider range of knowledge than is required in almost any other business. Men of one idea cannot succeed in farming, and those engaged in it should lose no opportuniny of adding to their present stock of ideas by reading, by investigating for themselves, and through intercourse with others.

Brains are not lacking on the farm; nowhere are they to be found in greater abundance, nor of better quality, but their special education and cultivation have been set at too low a standard, and they are right, so far as they go, who insist that, from the most practical point of view possible, "Knowledge is power" even upon the farm.

But there is a higher and more advanced ground from which this question should be viewed. Citizenship is greater than profession; manhood stands before vocation; the man outranks the farmer Whether one be preacher or soldier, citizen, tradesman or farmer, he is first a man and citizen; and that view of his educational equipment for life which limits it to service in the narrow field in which he gains his livelihood, tends to contract his powers, hamper his energies, hedge in his usefulness, and assign him to that unimportant part in the management of affairs to which he is, by his foreshortened acquirements adapted, and which he has hitherto filled much too exclusively for the common good.

True, his special work is mainly of a manual character; true, he feeds himself and the world by the labor of his hands, but a man's a *man* for all that, and if he is to bear a man's full share of the world's work, he must be accorded a man's fullest and most complete furnishing.

FARM DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

The latest agricultural reports from England are that in a number of counties large quantities of land are going out of cultivation; farms to a great extent, cannot be let even at reduced rates; consequently laborers are being dismissed by wholesale. In Wiltshire and Oxfordshire wages are reduced from ten shillings to eight shillings per week (about $1.90), and owing to the low price of corn and stock, many farmers are discharging laboring men. In one Oxford "union" four hundred men are cut out of work and must accept relief from charity. The farmers are agitating against the tithes they have to pay, and at meetings in some counties fiscal reform and return to protection have advocated. "There is too much reason to fear," says a Liberal London journal, "that an agricultural crisis is impending which will soon force itself on the attention of Parliament."

While we favor a removal of customs taxes from every article consumed in this country which cannot be produced here, we oppose their removal from all others. The former we would make free from taxation—free as air, free as water, but we advocate the laying of the necessary taxes for revenue upon those articles that can be produced in abundance here, thus affording employment and a measure of protection for our capital and labor.

Those who speak from experience say the pedigree short horn cow is the safest of all myesments for a dairy farmer. Pedigree animals can now be had at prices which, a few years ago, would not have been thought high for ordinary cattle. They add—what we have often said—it costs no more to rear a well-bred calf than a scrib.

Spain is about to try a new and original way of obtaining business abroad, which is nothing more or esstha a floating exhibition of her home manufactures, which is intended for South America. The idea is not a bad one and the wonder is that American manufacturers have not long ago tried the experiment.

The united States requires about 300,000,000 us helsof wheat for her own use every year. The State of Minnesota grows the greatest quantity of wheat, its product last year being 42,856,000 bushels.

Congress assembles next Monday.

The CAROLINIAN has no sympathy with those doctrinires who take in and advocate a system that would make our own workingmen compete with the degrated and cheaply paid labor of Europe, Asia and Africa. It hopes never to see the evil day that would place the American mechanic or laboring man, as to the compensation and purchasing power of their labor, upon the same footing with the mechanic in the mills and the laborer in the shops of Ungland.

Col. Fred Grant's defeat in New York has convinced Robert T. Lincoln that the sentimental will not do to depend on in the hard line of politics.

The Revenues.

The Tariff League.

The revenue of the United States, in conformity with the usuages which have prevailed in time of peace since the foundation of the government should be derived substantially from custom duties.

The duties should be laid with a view to the protection of American labor and industries, and so regulated that the amount collected may be proportioned to the expenses of government.

The existing internal taxes should be abolished, or measures for their gradual extinction should be definitely settled. The collection of internal taxes by the general government is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, whereby the States expressly surrendered and delegated to the National Government the exclusive riget to levy duties on imports and to the revenues derived therefrom, and reserved to themselves, for their own use, all internal sources of revenue, except as required by the Nation for the common defense and general welfare.

In harmony with this spirit internal taxes have; with rare and unimportant exceptions, never been imposed by the general government, unless in extraordinary emergencies. When no lonoer required they have uniformly been abandoned.

It is believed that the present internal taxes, originally imposed for the purpose of war are not now needed for any purpose. They are continued chiefly in the interest of rich monopolies, and to the prejudice of the people, whom they compel ta pay unreasonable prices for what they require or to submit to adulterations to bring within the limit of their means. They are a serious hindrance to the manufacture, home consumption and export of numerous valuable acticles of utility or luxury, in the manufacture of which spirits are indispensable. They also prevent persons of small capital from engaging is various manufactures, in consequence of the large amount of money involved in paying the taxes which are required to be paid in cash before sales of the product can be made.

To these reasons for their abolitiou may be added the important objection that they excite, in many parts of the country where they are levied, a virulent hostility to the government, and the habit of disrespect for all all law. In some parts of the country they have promoted an unwholesome and dangerous social degeneracy, in which violence has taken the place of ordnr, and the young are growiug up in unnatural contempt for the usages and sentiments of civilied hle.

During the first seventy-five years of our national existence there was collected from internal taxation about $22,000,000. Of this sum about $3,000,000 were collected to pay the debts of the Revolutionary War; about $4,000,000 were levied to provide means for defence against the aggressions of France at the close of the last century, and about $15,000,000 were required to defray the cost of the war with Great Britain in 1812 15. After the close of this war the amounts collected annually gradually diminished, so that from 1820 to 2847, only about $300,000 were derived from internal revenue, and from 1847 to 1863 nothing whatever. Since 1863 the internal tax has produced a revenbe of $3,427,000,000. The largest sum collected In one year was $309,000,000 in 1866; the smallest $102,000,000 in 1864. In the year ending June 30, 1887, the internal revenue amounted to $119,000,000.

The collection of this enormous sum from internal taxation wos required to maintain our army and navy during the Civil War, and to pay the debt incurred in defense of our national life. This debt and the interest on it are now so far reduced that the revenue from customs will soon be, if it is not already, adequate to provide for both debt and interest, as well as all other expenses of the general government. We may therefore safely make provision for the abolition of what are justly known as *War Taxes*, and for exclusive reliance for revenue upon the ordinary and traditional resources of our government in time of peace—the customs duties. During our entire national existence they have been found adequate, except in time of war. They have been shown by experience to be be best suited to the sentiments are habits of the people They can be collected with less difficulty and annoyance than any other form of tax; and they are attended with no corrupting or demoralizing neffects pon the people.

Good Results in Every Case

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was sertously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

In Macon, Jackson, and other western counties and we learn also near Asheville, are inexhaustible deposits of the finest kaolin in the world. Some of the Jackson kaolin has been sent to N. J. works, and there pronounced superb.

What Makes Money.

Senator Sherman.

In a recent speech Senator Sherman was asked, "Does not law make and unmake money? If not what does?" He replied: Why, no law in the world can *make* money. No law ever did *make* money. Congress has not the power to *make* money. An act of Parliament can not *make* money, The constitution says: "Congress may *coin* money," and you can not make money out of anything but coin. You issue your promise to pay money, like greenbacks or bank notes, but this is not the money itself. There is no money except that which has intrinsic value in itself, as the result and product of labor, and that is an axiom of political economy. My friend is rather wild on this score. (Laughter and applause.) When we issue this paper money it had upon its face your promise to pay so much money. It did not say: This is money. Why, that was the exploded idea that Tom Ewing got crazy about here one time in Ohio. Some theorists started out on that hoppy and they rode it to death. The United States promises to pay money, and that promise is made good because everybody knows who holds that note that if he doesn't want that kind of a promise to pay money he can't always get the clinking gold or silver dollars for it. (Cheers.)

Ladies will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headacne, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels one a day Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

Physicians, Lawyers and Business Men are enthusiastic in their indorsement of Salvation Oil. It cures the worst cases of rheumatism. 25 cts.

She sat on the piano stool with her hands tightly clasped, looking tragic and mise rable—she could not sing a note. I gently suggested Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The next day she was singing and trilling like the first birds in the Spring. Sensible girl!

STATE ITEMS

Charlotte is suffering from a scarcity of wood So is Wilmington, and there is talk of a coal famine.

The Wilmington Star says there is a knitting mill in course of construction in that city.

It is now certain that the increase in the assessment of property in this State for taxation this year will be considerably over $10.000,000.

HICKORY, N. C., Nov. 23. Fire swept away the Central and Western hotels, two store buildings two dwellings and many other houses to-day.

It has been finally decided by the authorities of the Teachers' Assembly that the Assembly Hall shall be built at Morehead City, and the work will commence within a few days.

The Governor appointed E. W. Kerr, late State Senator of Clinton, Sampson county, a director of the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum at Goldsboro, vice Dr. Ramsay of Northampton county, resigned.

The Durham Recorder says; Capt. E. J. Parish has a remarkable horse. It lost a shoe and getting out of the stables, went to the blacksmith shop. The smith divined what it wanted and shod it, whereupon it walked back to the stables and into its stall.

Swannanoa tunnel, on the Western North Carolina railroad, keeps caving in. Trees are sinking down from the top through a regular tunnel. It is not believed that the tunnel will be cleared and trains passing through it inside of a month.

There is a hale, hearty colored man, of thirty or thirty-five years of age perhaps, in this city, whose heart beats with a low complaining whistle, very much like the sound of a rain crow, and distinctly audible at several feet distant from the man.—Goldsboro Argus.

North Carolina ranks fourth among the Southern States in railway construction during the past year. 147 miles of new track has been laid within its borders up to Nov. 1st. Only 52 miles of railroad built in the whole of the New England States duriug the same period.

The Davidson College boys have a mania for foot-racing. Dr. Paul B. Barringer has offered a ten dollar gold medal to the student that runs five miles in thirty minutes. About 25 are practicing for the race. The best time up to date was made by Sophomore Frierson, who ran a mile in 4:20.

The Statesville Landmark says; Judge Walter Clark is contemplating resigning his place on the Superior Court bench in a short while. The duties of the position keep him from home nearly the whole year round, and the health of his wife is such that he feels it his duty to be with her.

In one month Durham had a circus, the Baptist State Convention, the laying of a court house corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies, two sudden deaths, two fatal accidents, and one attempt at suicide. This is not ail. Her population was increased by a score of native born infants, fifty or more immigrants, one horned rooster and two white 'possums.

The Edenton Fisherman & Farmer of the 25th says: On yesterday morning, at the farm of Mr. Moses Hobbs, near Edenton, two colored women got into a dispute which resulted in one having her head spit open with an axe. She was brought to town immediately and the wound dressed by Dr. Coke. At this writing she is doihg well.

The Shelby Aurora says: A fine looking specimen of manhood, Peter Buff, Jr., 6 feet, 5 inches high, was captured Tuesday night running a blockaded distillery near Leaman's Gap. This moonshiner is a prominent church member, prays in public and was very zealous in exhorting sinners at a recent Baptist revival, but he had an 80 gallon capacity still ready to "make a doubling," and had on hand 3,000 gallons of beer and mash and 125 gallons of low wines or singlings. It looks like he "stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

Not Hankering After Pardon

From the Boston Traveller.

Even George William Curtis finds it difficult to forgive Grover Cleveland for his letter urging the election of John R. Fellows. But has Mr. G. W. Curtis seriously asked himself whether it may not be just possible that Mr Cleveland does not care a continental whether he has his forgiveness or not? It looks as if the Mugwump orange having been sucked dry, the Administration has no further use for it.

How's Business?

"My business is drawing crowds," said the artist.

"My vocation is fine," said the Judge.

"My business is growing," remarked the farmer.

"Business is fare," answered the conductor.

"Mine is gaining ground," said the real estate dealer.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

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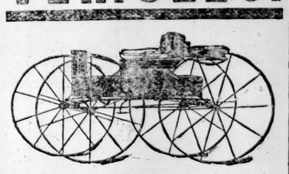

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SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston; Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100.00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.

ESSENTIAL OILS

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Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

68 & 83 William Street New York

10-6m

NOTICE.

On the second Monday in January next, at Manteo, Dare county, I will rent for the year 1888, the Store House, Ware House and Wharf annexed, now in the occupancy of John E. Goodwin. The Store house is a large one, and the Warehouse and Wharf situated upon the water so that Boats can lie at the wharf and unload into the warehouse. Rent secured or payable monthly, with power to eject if rent not paid.

J. W. ALBERTSON,

Nov. 16, 1887. Administrator

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

In the Virginia Mountains.

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 24th session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

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The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE.

Elizabeth City, N C.

Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

—:—0—:—

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. OVERMAN, Prop

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS, Agent.

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STEAM Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

—0—0—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C

L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS TO MAKE ASSETS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County—In the Superiour Court.

Wm. J. Griffin, Adm'r of Geo. W. Edney deceasd,

Vs

Mills Howell and wife, Parmethia Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden and wife, Mary J. Darden, Wm F. Edney, Herschel Edney, Wm. H. Coppersmith, Samuel Whitson, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary F. Edney, Jo. Ann Spence, James Spence and wife, John W. Edney Samuel Edney, R. F. Edney Miles Edney, Newton Edney and Mrs E. Whitson, heirs-at-law of Geo. Edney dec'd

It appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court that Mills Howell & wife, Parthena Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden & wife, Margaret J. Darden, Wm. T. Edney, Herschel Edney, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary T. Edney and Newton Edney, some of the above named defendants, reside out of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and that said defendants are proper parties to this proceedings:

It is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication hereof be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, requiring said defendants to be and appear at the office the undersigned at the Court House in said county, on Thursday, December 15th 1887, at 12 o'clock M., and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered in accordance therewith.

This is a proceeding begun by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an order to sell certain real estate in Pasquotank county to make assets for the payment of outstanding debts against the estate of Geo W. Edney dec'd.

J. P. OVERMAN,

Nov'r 2 1887. Clerk Superior Court

Wanted

Agents to Sell the HISTORY of

The BLACK PHALANX.

No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the war 1776, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

D. F. DONOVAN'S FURNRITUE and CARPET HOUSE,

142 CHURCH STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

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New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Heavd Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nicke pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortmentof every Article in the

FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to or der. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complete

Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS, Manager

FOR MAN AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Cannler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it. It is liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railrond man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.

THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch They are absolutely the only **Dust and Dampproof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. **They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.**

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.

Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.

Write for full particulars.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.

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AGENCIES:

New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate institut for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

16 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed.

Specialist in each department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER 6, 1886

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

A BIG

OPENING!

I have got to go to H. Weisels's and get me a new suit of clothes. This old one I have on I bought of him three yeass ago, and I thought that it would do me for another winter, but just the other day a notion got into my head to break one of my young mules and just see the consequence! I got on his back and he seemed to do all right—went along nice until he got to a large muddy place in the road, then he put down his head and kicked up his hind legs and the next thing I knew I was mired in mud from the crown of my head down, and this good old coat of mine just made an air hole in to let off the steam. See how nice it looks! Well, don't you know when I got up I felt of myself to see if anything was missing, for it seemed to me I never before went through the air so fast, That mule just knew what he was about from the first. Don't you know a mule will be good to you all of his life just to get a chance to kick you one time and think himself well paid in the end.

My wife was over to town last week looking for some nice dresses, and Sallie told me she went in all of the stores and looked, and none of them seemed to be as busy as Hill Weisel. He must be selling lots of goods You ought to see the Cashmere dress my wife bought of him for 10 cents a yard; it was better than what we always have paid 12 cents for, and the Trecot dress she bought at 50 cents is the same kind I paid 75 cts for. Hill always told me he believed in selling goods RIGHT DOWN AT BOTTOM PRICES, and from the prices my wife paid for some of the things she bought I believe it cannot be beaten anywhere.

You cannot imagine my surprise when my wife showed me a very nice Newmarket Cloak she bought for $5.00; it was trimmed with Astrican and made of fine BERLIN TWILL. It is a dandy, and when the old woman goes to Church next Sabbath she will cut a swell! Well, I am going to town on Saturday and see Hill and buy me a nice suit of Clothes so I will not be "left." I want one of those fine PRINCE ALBERTS, with satin faced lappels, that he is selling so many of as they are all the latest style, and those I have seen fit to perfection.

I am also going to take my boy with me and have him fitted with one of those straight cut Sack Suits that look so nice that Hill is selling from $8.00 to $12.00, according to kinds and material for I want John to look as nice and well as any one else.

My wife told me that when she was in the Store Fair week that Hill was crowded with customers all the time, and no wonder he is selling goods so VERY CHEAP. Why she bought nice fine Shoes of him cheaper than I ever anticipated they could be bought, and those Douglass Shoes she bought for $2.50 are as good as any shoes I ever saw at $4.00. They tell me that he is Agent for a great many kinds of goods and especially for Douglass Shoes.

I have often heard that Hill Weisel's was the place to get good honest goods and the worth of your money, but I never believed I could buy goods at the low prices asked for them in his store, but Hill says that he deals direct with the MEN WHO MAKE THE GOODS, and buys in large quantities, and therefore gets them at very low prices and can sell them cheaper than any other house in town.

I must not forget to mention the fine Underclothing that my wife bought there. She bought me a fine all wool Double Breaster and Double Back pair of Undershirts that cannot be beaten anywhere for the price, and I am so well pleased with them that I have been showing them to my neighbors, and they all pronounce them X. L. N. T.

Wife says that he has plenty more, but when my neighbors pay him a visit there will not be many left, for they are all saying that if they can find the Store they will surely go and buy their entire bill there.

So now I will give Hill's address. You go right down to the Water, and look down Water Street, and you will see a large new brick building, with fancy fixings on the top, with this sign:

Leader of Low Prices,

H. WEISEL.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— ———— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We have effected arrangements by which we will be able to furnish a copy of the Weekly National Republican, the leading paper at the National Capital, free to all new advance paying subscribers to the CAROLINIAN, that is, for $1.50, paid in advance, we will send both papers one year. This offer will also apply to all old subscribers who make themselves square upon our books.

☞Be honest.

☞Pry up every year.

☞Rise, young men, let no man lift you.

☞Dr. Richard Dillard sr., of Edenton, died on Sunday morning.

☞The Fish Commission held a meeting here last week.

☞The Fair at Tarboro was a failure. It is said that the institution is dead.

☞Judge Graves is holding the Superior Court of Beaufort county at Washington this week.

☞Rev. Horace G. Hilton, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Plymouth, died on the 21st inst.

☞Farmers in this locality have been having favorable weather for getting in their crops. They have been utilizing it.

☞Our country roads are not what they should be, and until the system of working them is changed they never will be.

☞The advertisement of Harper's Weekly for 1888 appears in this issue. It maintains its place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America.

☞Mr. Fred D. Bunnell, who spent two years here in 1873-4, paid what he calls his "old home" a visit last week His headquarters now is Chicago. He is looking well and says he is doing well.

☞The public schools are about to open. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities have seen to it that competent teacher's have been selected. This important matter has been too much neglected in the past.

☞The *Fisherman & Farmer* says "the marriage fever seems to be quite contagious now in Elenton." It announces several weddings and adds, "Several others will soon march to the altar."

☞Sheriff James C. Warren of Edenton was married on the 16th inst to Miss Pattie T. Wood, of Hertford, Perquimans county. The CAROLINIAN extends hearty congratulations.

☞We have received cards announcing that Mr. Frank E. Vaughan, formerly of this city, was married on the 20th inst to Miss Adele Elizabeth Fisher of New York City. Our young friend will accept our best wishes.

☞Francis Nixon sr, of Perquimans, died on the 26th inst. He was, perhaps, the oldest man in the county. During his long active life he conducted a large business and established a reputation for unswerving integrity. Few men in private life enjoyed so large an acquaintance with the leading public men of his time, and it was always a pleasure for us to sit down and hear from his lips the many interesting reminiscent accounts of his intercourse with them. He was a man of sagacious judgement, strong sense and genial manners. His age was 89 years and 10 months.

☞During the past week the services of 'Squire Culpepper have twice been called for to unite in matrimonial bonds "Gretna Green" parties from over the border. On the 22th, at the Albemarle House, he married Mr. M. T. Kemp of York River to Miss Dora Fiatz of Berkley; and on the night of the 25th, at the Pendleton Hotel, he performed a similar ceremony for Mr. Lucius W. Scott, of Eastville, Va., and Miss Sarah Ingraham of St Marys county, Md.

☞We recently had an interesting talk with a young gentleman, "native and to the manor born," who had returned from a trip through Pennsylvania and Ohio. He said it was worth to him all it cost in time and money. He had heard and read a great deal about the system and methods of farming at the North but until he saw with his own eyes he had no real conception of either. He observed and learned that in addition to a most thorough preparation of the ground and the using of all the manure that could be gathered, the farmers all did two things—rotated and diversified. As the result their land was all the time improving and they never had a total failure in crops. He said he was satisfied, and we agree with him, that the same attention, preparation and system would prove equally successful here. Indeed, with our more genial climate, the success would be greater.

☞Good shelter for stock saves feed.

☞Smaller farms and better tilled is what this country needs.

☞It is said the goose bone predicts a warm winter. Anything to save in coal.

☞Riding out in the country the other day we noticed a good deal of cotton yet in the fields.

☞Don't needlessly destroy the birds. Don't. It is cruel, aye, and more than the thoughtless suppose, they are our friends.

☞It is an Irishman who defines a rich man as a man who bites off more than he can chew, and a poor man as a man who chews more than he can bite off.

☞The young farmer has a right to be happy who can sing:

Corn in the big crib,
Money in the pocket,
Baby in the cradle
And a pretty wife to rock it.

☞The teacher told one of the boys the next time he wrote a composition there must be some point to it. The subject of his next disquisition was "Needles."

—FOR RENT The office now occupied by Judge Pool in 2d story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Possession given January 1, 1888.

☞No matter about the man's politics or religion, or his position in society, we can't help liking him if he can be depened upon, means what he says and always does what he promises. It's integrity that counts. It makes the man.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Apply to D. S. KRAMER

☞The friends of the CAROLINIAN will greatly favor us if they call the attention of their neighbors to its merits Tell them about it and ask them to subscribe. Can't each one of you send us at least one new subscriber during December?

☞The Tarboro *Southerner* goes for Judge Avery. It says that at that place and at Halifax he "tried his hand at rapid transit and calendar smashing," and adds;

"It is getting to be almost time that Judge Alphonso C. Avery remembered that courts were instituted and are held for the good and convenience of the public, and not for the man who receives $2,500 per annum for presiding.

— A second hand double-seated two horse Carriage forsale, very cheap. Inquire at this office.

☞Our Young Man who has been tracing the evolution of words and expressions, instances the common salutation. He says cultivated people say, "How do you do?" Those who are less precise say, "Howdydoo? In the back woods they say, "Howdy?" The noble red man of the West says, "How?" While the cat on the fence says, "Ow?"

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand sketching, and Oil Painting. Special terms to teachers.

☞Wouldn't it sound a little odd to hear the office Clerk at the Albemarle House giving orders as follows: Here, show this gentleman to New Orleans; take a pitcher of water to Minnesota; see what that man in Boston wants, and make a fire in New Orleans? But this is done in a hotel in Arkansas. The rooms, instead of being numbered, are designated by the names of cities and States.

☞The process has been a slow one, but the awakening has been gradually going on during the last decade—the realization by our Southern people of their capabilities and responsibilities. Our young men are fast learning the important lesson that *not* to work is not to be respectable, and so we are finding the number increasing who are neither afraid nor ashamed to take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and take hold in developing the magnificent natural resources of our region. And this is not only benefiting them but is advancing the country.

☞A recent writer states that nearly every man writes his own name worse than he writes anybody else'. A good many put a flourish of some kind or other to their name, either at the tail end of it or underneath, but one would not mind the flourish so much if they would only write their names in such a way that they could be readily read. What is wanted in these days of business activity is plain signatures which can be read at a glance without being pored over and looked at in a dozen different ways, as if they were Chinese puzzles on a tea chest.

☞We have received a copy of "Branson's North Carolina Almanac" for 1888. It is full of useful information about the State. The calculations are made by himself, and we believe is the only Almanac which has the name of the calculator on its title page. Mr. Branson also publishes the State Directory, a five-dollar book—which can be used by a comparatively few business men, but the Almanac is a Hand Book for every Family, being cheap enough to be bought by the poorest, More information is carried to the masses in Branson's Agricultural Almanac than can be obtained in any other book for the small sum of 10 cents.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of the New York Observer.

☞Joseph C. Mann, of Croatan, Dare County, died on the 17th inst, aged about 24 years.

☞Scribner's Magazine for December is on our table. It is the closing number of the second volume. Its table of contents are a rich literary and intellectual treat. Terms $3 a year. Address, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

LOCAL MENTION.

We are always glad to have our friends call when they come to town—There was a general suspension of business on Thanksgiving. The town put on a Sabbath day appearance.—The Morgan property, recently occupied by ex-Sheriff Murden, was sold last week for $1205. Dr. O. F. Baxter was the purchaser.—Rev. J. T. Whitley has been returned as Pastor of the Methodist Church here for another year greatly to the satisfaction of the congregation. He is an able, faithful and useful minister.—Judge Overman is again a happy man. This time it is a daughter.—The public schools will open next Monday. Gaston Pool will again take charge of the male department.—Rev. Dr. Johnson, Presbyterean, preached in the room of the Reform Club on Sunday morning, and at night, at the request of the Pastor in the Baptist Church.—G. Scott Bell delivered a ringing address before the Temperance Reform Club at the Court House on Sunday afternoon.—Glad to see our friend A. E. Jacobs able to be out on the streets again.—Mrs. Barnard, who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Thompson, left for her home at Bridgeton, N J., on Monday.—At the A. M. E. Zion Church on the 29th inst, Rev. Dr. J. H. Manley, Presiding Elder of this District, was united in wedlock to Clara Parker of this place, a graduate of the colored Seminary at Salisbury.—To see healthy, able-bodied men about the streets, instead of at honest work, isn't a good sign.—The Concert at the Academy on Thursday night was an enjoyable affair.—The prices in this market are: Rice $1; black peas 50c; corn 45c; cotton, in lint 9½. in seed 2½.—Hill, the Tinner, is kept busy all the time. He is a first-class workman in all departments of his line.—Rev. S. F. Dickson, who has so acceptably served as Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, has been sent back for another year.

The Methodist Appointments.

Presiding Elder, Thos H Campbell: Murfreesboro, R. J. Moorman; Garysburg, T. O. Edwards; Northampton, J. O. Moss; Meherrin, B. T. Herrink; Bertie, R. B. Scott; Harrellsville, to be supplied by Wm. Grant; Hertford, J. M. Anderson; Edenton, Ernest Stevens; Pasquotank, J. G. Lennon; Elizabeth City, J. T. Whitley; Suffolk, F. J. Boggs; North Gates, E. M. Jordan; Gates, T. L. Williams; Newsoms, T. Burton; Boykins, John S. Wallace; Southampton, G. E. Booker; Chucatuck, J. H. Kabler; Camden J. W. S. Robbins; Roanoke Island, K. H. Mullen; Kitty Hawk, Sanders Payne.

LITERARY NOTICES.

France has always been a land of intrigue, and the recent events, which shake the present Government, bring forward General Boulanger, whom they were scheming to suppress. The sketch by W. H. Gleadell, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December gives all needed information of this "Coming Man". W. H. Ballou pictures for us two centuries in the State where French pioneers found it, has now awakened like a giant and started into the full day of American activity An article on "Edwin Forrest, his Art and Manhood," will revive recollections of an actor who once excited the greatest interest in this country and make him known to younger generations. In "The Evolution of Gaming" Charles Bacon gives the term a wider scope than usual. "Seal-hunting on the coast of Labrador" is full of interest to those who wear the fur and those who do not, The gossipy traveler, Ruthven, takes us through "Paris in Miniature," that is Brussels; while the accomplished Dr A. H. Guernsey tells the tale of "Charles V, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain," There is also, a scientific account of the "Magis Mirror of Japan," with a host of clever stories by D. Ker, Rachel Carew, W. Seton, Fanny Aymer Matthews, and other well known writers—all bright, dramatic, touching. The number gleams with fine pictures, from the colored plate to the last page. Etta W. Pierce's wonderful story. "Prince Lucifer," increases in power and effective interest.

It takes a loud baby to wake up a sleeping car; but it takes but little of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to quiet that baby, and it requires on 25 cts to buy a bottle of that well known remedy.

The longer the apology the "lively young man" makes for his morning headachet the worse matters will appear. Silence and Laxador are the sovereign remedies for this peculiar kind of headache.

A Slap at the Governor.

Durham Plant.

Gov. Scales didn't go to the Catawba fair Continued bad weather prevented Ah! well how those old fellows who waded in mud and forded streams to vote for him in '84 will feel! Seventeen hundred majority is not picked up every fall, and Gov Scales may want something in the sweet by and by. Continued bad weather may keep *them* home.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Ed. Shepheed, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bane scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cts per box by Wood & Wadsworth.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Thanksgiving Day was observed this year in Elizabeth City with turkey and praise, and a Grand Concert and Supper at the Academy.

Every year the reproach cast by some Northern papers that the South don't keep Thanksgiving is becoming less true. Yet however widely observed, we think the day can hardly mean to every State all that it means to New England.

"This is New England's holiday,
Her hour of rest and leisure;
When, harvested the crops, and hay
Her weary round of work gives way
To gratitude and pleasure,"

On this day families reunite in that busy land, sons and daughers too busy to pay visits postpone going home till Thanksgiving. Then what a glad re-union! Generally there is a surprise, some old friend "just remembered it was Thanksgiving, and came over,' And why not say, if we go back far enough, that to Massachusetts and Plymouth in Massachusetts belong the honor of being the very headquarters of American Thanksgiving?

It was there that Governor Bradford carved the first Thanksgiving turkey, after blessing had been devoutly asked by the Puritan preacher. Humble was the meal and scanty and few the provisions of the May Flower's emigrants, but deep and fervent were their thanks, and sincere was their faith in the Mighty One, the God of our fathers.

It was Thursday Oct. 24th 1621 that the very first American Thanksgiving was instituted. It began in the heartfelt emotions of the Puritan fore-fathers which they experienced after gathering in their first harvest. We wish that our Boys who know something about land and farming could view the rocky land and realize the hard labor necessary to make a harvest on such land as compared with the luxurant soil at their command If they could they would understand that the day might mean more in certain localities, where there was not so much opportunity for a life of comparative leisure.

The W. C. T. U. requests us to announce a change in their headquarters. Hereafter they will meet at the Reform Club Rooms every Friday 3.30 P. M.;

THE LATEST FROM MISS WILLARD.

A movement is now on foot to erect a Temperance Temple in Chicago It is intended that the building shall be a *source of revenue* to the W. C. T. U. Its immense area and great height (twelve stories) will give space for hundreds of offices which will bring in a princely revenue enabling the Society to push on their forty lines of work, at present languishing for want of funds. The plan for securing funds for the erection of the Temple is as follows: There are to be issued $500,000 worth of stock and $300,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds. The stock not to pay any dividends till the rentals warrant it. The corporation retaining the privilege of buying in the stock any time after five years and paying a dividend of five per cent for the entire time the money has been invested."

Now perhaps some Anti-Prohibitionist will say, "O yes! a money making scheme!" Yes we hope and pray it may be! Why should not Temperance people make money? or why should the saloon-keeper have all the gold and silver specie? The same objection was once urged against the apostles of Christ; and to all such we make Paul's reply, "They who serve the Gospel should live by the Gospel."

The spirit of true philanthrophy is shown by adherence to the cause even without the inducement of making money but never once precludes the right of accumulating riches

Boys and Girls shall we have another trial for prizes?

Send in your Enigmas, Charades, etc, and prepare to take the Christmas Prize.

All puzzles must be entered previous to Dec. 17th.

No prize will be awarded unless a sufficient number of puzzles are entered,

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF NOV 23

To Enigma by E M.—"Let no man take thy crown." To Decapitations by M—N, 1. W-hip. No. 2. H-ail.

PUZZLE.

By Lucy Firr.

Though not a carpenter my first
A joiner is by trade,
'Tis used alike by rich and poor,
The mistress and the maid.
My second, let me whisper it,
In court is often tried,
With lawyers witty lawyers wise
Arrayed on either side.
My whole a useful article
Is neither watch or rocket,
Though not unfrequently like them
'Tis carried in the pocket.

DECAPITATION.

By M

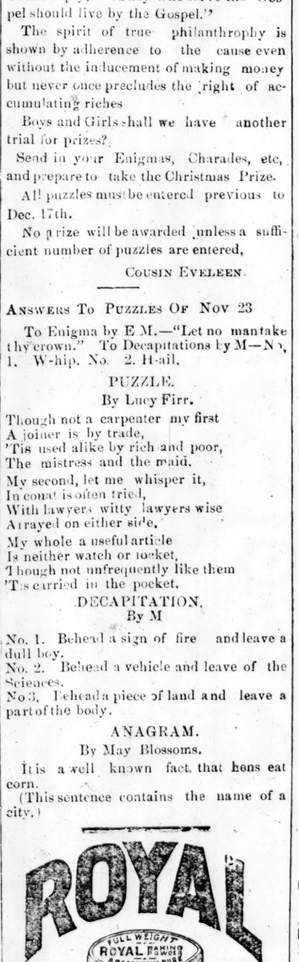
No. 1. Behead a sign of fire and leave a dull boy.
No. 2. Behead a vehicle and leave of the Sciences.
No 3. Behead a piece of land and leave a part of the body.

ANAGRAM.

By May Blossoms.

It is a well known fact that hens eat corn.

(This sentence contains the name of a city.)



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Absolutely Pure.

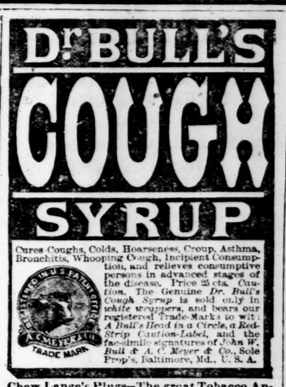
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall-street, New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

DR. BULL'S

COUGH SYRUP



Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Caution. The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in *white* wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red-Strip Caution-Label,* and the fac-simile signatures of *John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Props, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chew Lange's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12.30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M..

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Alligator and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., Pressonet St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtem leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS. Superintendent

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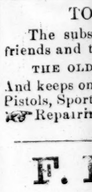
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

☞Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,



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H. O. HILL,

HOME MADE TIN WARE.

Roofing & Guttering.

Foot of Fearing Street,
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IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell Well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lower in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,
CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1200 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Read & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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FURNITURE, Household Goods, Furnishing Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Carpets

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VIGOROUS HEALTH

Avoid the imposition of pretended Remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to plunder the afflicted of their time and money. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its wonderful influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

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BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS, $35

THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS, $50 to $200.

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Strong, simple, well balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

A Dutch Steamer Bound for New York Sunk in a Collision.

A Wild Scramble for Life, and Many Passengers Drowned.

The Dutch steamer W. A. Scholten, Captain Taat, left Rotterdam Saturday morning for New York with 210 passengers on board, including her passengers and crew. Before she reached Dover Straits a dense fog set in; and while steaming down the narrow channel between Goodwin Sands and the famous chalk cliffs of England, at eleven o'clock Saturday night, the steamer came into collision with a coal steamer, the Rosa Mary, bound for St. Nazaire. The blow was a mortal one to the Scholten. A great hole was torn in her port quarter, through which the sea swept with an awful roar. The crew were at their posts. Captain Taat promptly ordered that the boats be lowered, but it was found that only two were available. The passengers, most of whom had retired to their berths for the night, rushed on deck in their night gowns and filled the air with piercing shrieks. Many fell on their knees and prayed aloud. Others struggled to reach the boats, interfering with the work of the crew. Some procured life belts and leaped into the freezing sea. Little children clung to their mothers, who could do nothing but shriek with terror. All steam was put on and the Scholten headed for Dover, ten miles distant. When within four miles of that city, just twenty minutes after the accident happened, the steamer went down, leaving nothing but the tops of her masts visible. Of the 210 persons on board 140 were reported lost. Eighty were saved. All those who had put on life belts floated and were rescued by boats from the steamer Ebro, of Sunderland, which cruised around until four o'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, brothers and sisters. The survivors were supplied with clothes and everything possible was done to insure their comfort.

Knowing that he was only a few miles from shore, Captain Taat headed the steamer for the land, hoping to reach the coast before the waters would engulf the ship, but it was soon evident his hope would not be realized, and she was nearly four miles from shore, and sank within sight of the cliffs.

George Appleby, about 25 years of age, who was a passenger from Newcastle to New York, by way of Rotterdam, and who is among those rescued, has given the following account of his experiences in connection with the catastrophe:

"There were only nine or ten English on board the Scholten, one being a young lady named Sarah Louisa Gold, who belongs to Tunbridge Wells. I became friends with a young man named Hughes, who likewise belongs to Newcastle, and also with a man named Taomas Robson. When we were about ten miles, I suppose, southeast of Dover, we were all in our bunks when we heard a tremendous crash. I ran on deck amidst a general scramble and I found that the steamer had struck us on the port bow. At first it did not seem as if any damage had been done, but in a few minutes we heard an order to lower the boats. The sailors managed to lower two boats, but the three others could not, it seemed, be lowered. At any rate they were not lowered. One of them would have held nearly a hundred persons. Miss Gold and I did not get a chance to get into either of the boats. A fog had just left the water and the sea was fairly calm. There were numbers of life belts on our vessel and they were placed where all could reach them. Miss Gold and I each put one on. About twenty minutes after the collision our steamer foundered. We stood on deck until she went down and then were in the water together. We could not swim, but we kept together. Several persons had, like ourselves, put life belts on and these floated about in the sea. All the others, with the exception of those who had got into boats, went down with the vessel. All who were rescued from the sea were wearing life belts. A steamer, which afterward proved to be the Ebro, of Sunderland, came close to the sinking vessel, and her boats rescued several of our passengers and took them on the steamer. They then went to the wreck and picked up more, taking them to the steamer. The vessel that had run into us we did not see again. Miss Gold and I kept together, and got drifted toward the rescuing steamer. The rope was thrown to us and we held on until the boat came and picked us up.

"The young man Stapey is the son of a Wesleyan minister. He states that when the vessel foundered he was in a different part of the ship from Appleby and Miss Gold, and proceeds: 'I ran towards them to tell them to come to the boat in which I was going, but I was stopped by the water, and on returning I found my boat adrift. I leaped from the steamer into the sea, and caught hold of a boat and was lifted in. Only two or the boats, I think, could be launched. One boat went toward a steamer which turned out to be the Ebro. Our vessel had sent up rockets and directly our whistle commenced blowing. The other boat was also full and we passed numbers of persons in the water. We were taken to the Ebro and were there very kindly treated. The Ebro rescued about and sent her boats to pick up as many as she could. The cries as the Scholten disappeared were heart-rending. In fact all the while we were crossing in the boat to the Ebro we passed many persons on either side of us in the water. It could not be them we rescued. Any assistance on account of our boat being full. I was very excited, and could not say how many were in our boat—thirty or forty perhaps. The boatswain of our vessel acted in a praiseworthy manner. Before the steamer went down considerable coolness was displayed, and the Captain and officers remained on the bridge to the last moment. Every one who could procure a belt put one on. There was something wrong with the boat I got in, for men had to bail it out with their hats, hands or anything they had. Before the vessel went down several people plunged overboard with belts on. After I got on the Ebro the same boat returned several times looking for others. I saw several men go down and women, too, and these seemed exhausted and unable to hold any longer to things they had been clinging to. Children crying on the deck and the foreigners on board praying formed a terrible scene, and I shall never forget it. Just before the collision there had been a little merriment on board and some dancing, but we had gone to bed when it happened. We did not feel much of a shock. The officers said something about being safe with air-tight compartments, but I think it was said to prevent panic. No doubt several persons were killed or drowned in their berths when our vessel was struck. The Ebro, which saved us all, cruised about till nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, when she came in and anchored in Dover Bay.

The sea washed ashore this morning at Kent, a little town eight miles northeast of Dover, the dead body of the Captain, who had stood by his ship until she went down under his feet. He was not the regular commander, but was in charge on the trip during the vacation of Captain Basker, her regular master. He was on the bridge when the collision took place, and stood there directing the management of matters until the ship went down. A passenger who held two life belts threw one of them up to Captain Taat on the bridge. He took it and then calling one of the terror-stricken women, he passed it down to her and told her to put it on; she did and was saved. Her name is Sarah Gold, and as the Captain turned away she called out a blessing to him who flared death so bravely. He had a wife and five children in Amsterdam, and was considered one of the best commanders on the line.

It was the universal feeling that the fault of the collision rested with the steamer Rosa Mary.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Some Data Respecting the Lower Branch of Congress.

Some interesting data in respect to the political complexion of the new House have been compiled at the Capitol. Of the 168 regular Democrats it seems that 104 are old members re-elected and 64 are new members. Out of the 104 old members, 69 have been returned from the South and 35 from the North, while 35 of the new members are from Southern States and 31 from Northern States. Altogether, the Southern States have 102 Democratic Representatives, and the Northern States 66. On the Republican side of the House there are 94 old members and 59 new members, making 153 in all. The Northern States send back 80 of the old members who are re-elected, while but 5 old members have been returned from the whole of the South. The Southern States, however, return 11 new Republicans, making 16 Republican Representatives from the whole South. The Northern States have elected 48 new Republican Representatives, and have a total representation in the House of 137 Republican members.

TEN years ago the Governor of Michigan pardoned David Foster, a life convict, and the old man seemed overjoyed at his release. Recently, however, he returned to the penitentiary with a request that he be allowed to pass the remainder of his days there.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN extraordinary case of human ossification is on exhibition in New York. Jonathan R. Bass, of Lockport, began turning to stone thirty-nine years ago, and in nine years his body was one solid bone, with the exception of the abdomen. He has been in bed thirty years.

IN accordance with an agreement made by the leaders of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia, the local assemblies of the order throughout the lower anthracite region of Pennsylvania have instituted a boycott against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and two firms, with these corporations, most actively interested in the defeat of the striking miners.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist leader, arraigned in a New York court the other day on the charge of using incendiary language, pleaded not guilty, and was released on $1,500 bail.

Two valuable coal breakers—one at Dr.fton and the other at New Buck Mountain, Penn.—were destroyed by fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, a few days since. Total estimated loss, $300,000.

HENRY V. LESLIE and James A. L. Wilson, who, while officers of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, embezzled nearly $700,000, pleaded guilty, in Philadelphia, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight and six years respectively.

P. T. BARNUM was asleep in a New York hotel while his menagerie was burning in Bridgeport. When awakened and informed of the fire, he told his wife he was sorry, but it was "all right," and rolled over and went to asleep again. This is the fifth time the old showman has been burned out. He is actively preparing to get together another show.

South and West.

A MINNEAPOLIS dispatch says that the Pensions Committee of the G. A. R., under instructions of the National Encampment, have prepared another pension bill, which has been submitted to every Post in the country and almost unanimously endorsed. It is substantially the same as the bill vetoed by President Cleveland last winter, and will be presented in this winter's Congress.

WILSON MILLER (colored), pension agent at Vicksburg, Miss., has been found guilty of fleecing many people and sent to the Penitentiary.

AN estimated loss of over $2,300,000, has been incurred by forest fires in Arkansas. Plantations, cotton mills and lumber mills all over the State have been destroyed, and several villages are reported in ruins.

A BOILER explosion in a sawmill near Prescott, Arizona, killed W. T. Wilson, one of the proprietors, and five other men. A number of men were seriously injured.

AT the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Nashville, Mrs. Beede, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Union, brought her eight-months-old baby on the platform. The Convention rose to receive the little delegate, who was decorated with the national badge by the President, Miss Willard.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., has had a fire which destroyed the Goddander flouring mills and elevator, with 150,000 bushels of wheat and three adjacent buildings. Total damage, $250,000.

Two freight trains collided near Tunnel Hill, Illinois, causing the death of both engineers, a fireman and a brakeman.

A MEXICAN who was stabbed in the heart by another Mexican at El Paso, Texas, lived for two hours with his left ventricle cut—something unprecedented.

MORE than a dozen vessels have been wrecked or badly injured in a furious storm on the Great Lakes, and numerous lives have been lost.

Washington.

GEORGE L. RIVES, of New York, has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State, succeeding ex-Governor Porter, of Tennessee, who resigned some months ago.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY has been elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, as successor to the late Professor S. F. Baird.

THE President has returned, with many thanks, a warranty deed to the title of a corner lot in a park at Saint Paul, Minn., presented to him by land speculators.

SINCE the Senate adjourned last March the President has made about 550 appointments that require the approval of the Senate. In the list are included some important nominations, such as the Secretary of the Treasury, United States Treasurer, the Inter-State Commerce and Pacific Railroad Commissioners, the Commissioner of Patents, and others, including numerous Postmasters.

THE total amount of money sent by money orders and postal notes during the past fiscal year was $138,267,016.

Foreign.

THE French Ministry, being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of its domestic policy, has resigned. President Grevy accepted the resignation of his Ministers, with the request that they continue in office until a new Cabinet could be formed.

OWING to the illness of the German Crown Prince, his son, Prince William, will, by command of the Emperor, represent his father at all future State ceremonies and receptions.

RUSSIA is massing 300,000 soldiers on the German and Austrian frontiers.

IN recent raids upon Nihilists in Russia 180 persons were arrested. Nine officers under arrest committed suicide.

THE Liverpool steamship Donro has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre. Thirteen persons were drowned.

GREVY RESIGNS.

The President of France Gives Up His High Office.

Finding It Impossible Longer to Govern the Country.

M. Grevy, President of the French Republic, has resigned his high position. A Paris dispatch of Thursday gave the following particulars:

At 7 o'clock this evening M. Grevy handed his resignation of the Presidency of the Republic to ex-Prime Minister Rouvier. He had previously requested M. Ribot to form a Cabinet and to convey to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies his message of resignation, but M. Ribot pointed out that as the measure in question was of a nature which would require the official approval of a Cabinet it should, according to official etiquette and precedent, be communicated by the outgoing Ministry. Accordingly ex-Premier Bouvier and his colleagues visited the Elysee this evening and received M. Grevy's message. The latter will be communicated to the Senate and Chamber on Tuesday, and it is expected that both chambers will assemble on Wednesday in congress to elect a successor to M. Daniel Wilson's father in law. The text of M. Grevy's message is to the effect that he finds it impossible to continue to govern the country.

A plenary meeting of the groups of the Left will assemble to nominate a candidate. The whole of the Left is strongly opposed to the putting forward of any military candidate. It is needless to add that the Royalists, who, like all other conspirators against the powers that be, enjoy fishing in troubled waters, are jubilant over the present chaotic state of affairs.

Jules Grevy, says the New York *World*, was born in 1813, at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, France, and after having been called to the Bar took a prominent part in the defense of various Republicans charged with political offenses during the reigns of King Charles X. and Louis Philippe. On the overthrow of the latter sovereign in 1848, he was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the National Assembly and member of the Parliamentary Committee of Justice. On the coup d'etat of Napoleon III. he withdrew from political life and devoted himself exclusively to the legal profession, in which he attained great eminence. In 1868 he became leader of the French Bar, and shortly afterward was elected to represent his native department in the Legislative Assembly. Three years later he was elected President of the National Assembly, an office which he held until he resigned it two years later. In 1876, however, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, an office which he held until 1879, when by an overwhelming majority he was chosen by both chambers of the National Legislature to succeed Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic for a term of seven years. On the expiration of the latter in 1885 he was re-elected for another term of seven years. It is noteworthy that in assuming office in 1879 Grevy gave to some promises never to allow himself to be brought into conflict with the will of the people as expressed by Parliament. It is in consequence of the present hostility displayed toward him by the Chamber and the people that he has decided on resigning. It should be added that his conduct while in office has been unimpeachable, and that the present trouble is solely and entirely due to the shady transactions of his daughter's husband. He himself has, however, had no share therein, and here M. Grevy figures prominently as one of the few French statesmen of the present day whose political careers have been above reproach.

LATER NEWS.

A LAD eleven years old has died in Philadelphia from cigarette smoking.

GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCY, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and father-in-law of the late General George B. McClellan, died a few days since at Orange, N. J. He was born in Massachusetts in 1811.

MR. MCCUE, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his annual report says that the number of Government suits decided or otherwise disposed of in his department the past fiscal year aggregated 3,195; amount collected, $603,627.

THE American ship E. F. Sawyer, from San Francisco, was sunk off Folkestone, England, by collision with a British steamer. The crew was saved. The ship had a cargo of grain valued at $118,000.

DON JUAN, father of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has just died in Brighton, England. By this death Don Carlos claims to have become the legitimate King of France.

A MONUMENT erected to the memory of Tillie Smith, the servant girl who was murdered by Janitor Titus, was unveiled at Hackettstown N. J.

MORE than 20,000 people, among them Governor Hill, witnessed the football game for the College championship between elevens from Yale and Harvard Universities, in New York, on Thanksgiving Day. Yale won by a score of seventeen to eight for Harvard.

THE Mayor and members of the City Council of Lincoln, Neb., have been fined various sums for disobeying an injunction issued by the United States Circuit Court. The city fathers were put under arrest until the fines had been paid.

COPIOUS rains have at last broken the drought which has prevailed in a large section of Illinois for five months.

LABOR troubles in the Louisiana sugar districts have culminated in a serious riot. At Thibodeaux two white guards were fired upon in ambush and both badly wounded. Many of the colored men in Thibodeaux were thereupon driven from town by vigilantes, and some of them—the estimates varying from ten to twenty-five—were killed or wounded.

THE Government of New South Wales offers a reward of $125,000 for any process which will exterminate rabbits. The little animals have become a great pest throughout Australia and New Zealand.

A REVOLUTION which started recently in Guatemala, Central America, has been overthrown. The rebels were defeated after a two hours' fight, and five of their officers—a colonel and four lieutenants—were captured and shot.

THE St. Petersburg police have captured an armed band of Nihilists after a desperate resistance.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MINNIE PALMER will impersonate four different characters in her new play by Leonard Grover.

THE play of "Dorothy" has passed its 460th performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London.

HENRY IRVING has commissioned Mr. Wills, the English playwright, to dramatize "Don Quixote."

AT the 500th performance of "Faust" at the Grand Opera in Paris, Gounod was presented with an ebony and gold baton.

THIS is the first season since Gilbert and Sullivan began writing operas that a new one has not been given by them to the public.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Countess Miranda, has just recovered from a long and annoying deafness caused by abscesses in both ears.

BARTON MCGUCKIN, the Irish tenor now with the National Opera Company, considers the Philadelphia Academy of Music the finest hall for singing he has ever seen.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the noted American singer, was privately married recently to her manager, Carl Strakosch, at Elkhard, Ind. She is forty-five years old.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, author of "The Silver King" and other successful plays, has scored another triumph by his "Heart of Hearts," recently brought out in London.

MME. JANAUSCHEK started on the road again to fulfill engagements in New England that she was compelled to cancel last spring, owing to breaking her arm at Newport last May.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS is not prospering very largely on her reading tour. In Canada her business has been notice ably poor. Six years ago she acted Shakespearean roles there to enormous houses.

BOOTH and Barrett have met with such a phenomenal success this season that they have made arrangements to travel together next season also, introducing several other plays into their repertoire.

MME. TERESA CARRENO, who since she was a child wonder has not ceased to give pleasure to music lovers, is arranging to give this winter a series of concerts in New York and other cities.

MISS LENA LOEB, out in Colorado, is fast discounting Lulu Hurst's fame as the possessor of extraordinary magnetic power. She recently pulled four strong men around the stage at Denver with remarkable ease.

YOUNG Hofman, the boy pianist, who has caused such a sensation in England, devotes only an hour and a half to practice. He cares little for applause—but, then, he's very young yet. The price paid for his coming American tour is $25,000. The boy is paid by his father one penny for each piece he plays in public, or two cents if the selection is one of unusual difficulty.

GREAT FOREST FIRES.

The Banks of the Mississippi Ablaze for Hundreds of Miles.

Forest fires have been raging for hundreds of miles along the lower Mississippi. Many cotton gin houses in Crittenden County, Arkansas, and in the counties of Mississippi which border the river, have been burned. Steamers could not run at night owing to the dense smoke which prevailed from Vicksburg to a point 150 miles above Memphis, 600 miles. Fires were burning everywhere within this territory and there was no immediate prospects of rain. Travel by rail was also obstructed from the same cause. Several hamlets on the Kansas City Road were destroyed, and communication with St. Louis was made via Forest City, Ark. The only escape promised could come from rain, and in many churches prayers were offered that showers might fall and the destruction cease.

KILLED BY A WHALE.

Desperate Fight Between a Boat's Crew and a Marine Monster.

The whaling steamer Lizzie N., Capt. West, which has been engaged in the finback whale fishery on the eastern coast this season, when about fifteen miles east southeast from Seguin Island, off the coast of Maine, saw a large lone whale of that species, and attempted its capture. A boat was lowered and manned by Capt. West, his mate and four seamen. Capt. West, with a large, heavy whale-gun, in which was an explosive bomb-lance, took the breach of the boat while the mate steered. Upon approaching the whale it was seen that he would be an ugly customer to deal with, as he showed no inclination to run, but kept slowly milling around, evidently waiting to be attacked.

When the boat was near enough to warrant a shot Captain West fired the gun, but as the sea was rough the motion of the boat destroyed the accuracy of the aim. The whale was badly wounded, but not in any vital part. The whale then made for the boat, and in passing under it struck it with his flukes, throwing it some thirty feet into the air with its crew. As the boat descended the whale again struck it with his tail and completely demolished the boat and killed one of the crew, Jacob Klock, cutting him completely in two. The whale then commenced to bite and strike with his tail at the pieces of the boat, killing two more men, Neal Olsen and Chris. Johnson, who were supporting themselves on pieces of the wreck. Captain West, the mate and the other men were safely taken aboard the steamer and another boat was lowered to capture the monster.

Then the whale attacked the steamer. By a quick turn of the rudder the steamer cleared him by a few feet. This occurred a second time, and the swell which was created by the whale's fall back into the water knocked all on board off their feet. By throwing over an immense cask, at which the whale, thinking it was the ship, kept bucking away, the captain was enabled to get a shot with the bomb lance, and finally the whale was killed. When the whale was brought ashore, R. F. Pierce, of Chicago, bought him and will exhibit him through the West. A large car to transfer him has been built at an expense of $4,000.

HOW BEN. BUTLER GOT RICH.

Young Men of To-day May do Likewise if They Follow Advice Given.

General B. F. Butler being asked for some suggestions on gaining success, stated that when he was a young lawyer, practicing in Lowell, Mass., a bank president advised him to take his little deposit and buy real estate, from which he could be deriving some revenue. The General said that he had but little money and was uncertain as to his future.

"Never mind," said the bank President, "go to the next public auction of real estate, bid off a lot with a building of some sort on it, pay down what money you have and give your promissory notes for the balance. You will come out all right."

General Butler says this advice was good. When a man has obligated himself, by his notes, to pay money at a certain time, it inclines him to economy. He followed the advice, and in time became the owner of several parcels of valuable real estate in Lowell.

Two classes will not be likely to heed such advice—the improvident and the over-cautious. The latter will be apt to say: It would be all right but for those dreadful promissory notes. They are always running on and if a man falls sick they do not wait for him to get well."

There is this danger, of course, but one can make no business venture without some risk, and with the knowledge acquired by recent investigations of the cause of most ordinary ailments, and the means of cure, one runs little risk from that source. It is now known that most of the common ailments have their origin in deranged kidneys. They are the chief blood purifiers of the system and when disordered a breaking down somewhere is soon inevitable, because the poison, which in their healthy condition is eliminated, is carried through the entire system.

Put them in order, and health returns.

C. D. Dewey, a successful man, president of the Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y., gives his experience as follows:

In 1882 my health was failing, my head pained me constantly, my appetite was uncertain, I could not sleep soundly. I attributed this to the extreme pressure of business cares, but I grew worse, and finally was confined to my bed for two months. It seemed as though I would "never recover" my former health. Under the aid of stimulants I gradually gained strength, but in a few months I was able to attend to business, but I could walk only with the assistance of a cane, and then in a slow and unsteady manner. I continued somewhat in the same condition until February last, when I used Warner's safe cure. It has cured me. I consider it a valuable remedy and can highly recommend it.

Young men have but to use ordinary prudence, and when any derangement occurs if they use the same means as did this successful business man, they may feel a constant assurance of their ability to carry to successful conclusion all ordinary business projects, including the care of their promissory notes when due.

A BIG CIRCUS BURNED.

Barnum's Winter Quarters Destroyed—Many Animals Killed.

The main building of Barnum's winter quarters, at Bridgeport, Conn., where "The Greatest Show on Earth" is kept through the winter, was entirely destroyed by fire at 10:30 Sunday evening. The loss is about $800,000; insured for $100,000. Three elephants and all the menagerie excepting one lion and hippopotamus were burned. Thirty elephants and one huge African hippopotamus burst through the sides of the burning building, and rushed roaring through the streets. Six of the elephants were terribly burned. Great pieces of flesh fell from their sides, and their blood spattered the ground as they ran. The affrighted spectators dared not approach the burning building, fearing the crazed animals.

The fire started in the horse room. A watchman was going his rounds when his lantern exploded, the light hay caught fire, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was in flames. It was 660 feet long by 200 wide. Many of the ring horses were burned. In the second story were the seats, tents, poles, and plumes, also all the harnesses and trappings for street parades and ring performances. In the cat room were lions, tigers, hyenas, and the tri-menagerie. In the room the howls and moans of the dying beasts were terrible. They were burned up in wooden cages on clumsy wheels, and no effort was made to save any of them. A lion and several smaller animals escaped and are loose in the streets. In the elephant room were thirty-nine elephants. Three were burned, six escaped through the sides of the building, and the remainder broke their chains and ran through the open door to the street. The keeper was away and no effort was made to capture the infuriated animals. Some ran toward the open country.

Thousands of spectators flocked to see the fire, but when it became known that the animals were loose hundreds rushed to their homes and barricaded themselves in. The loss on the building is $10,000, and on the animals $50,000, and on fixtures $300,000.

P. T. Barnum was at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, and James Bailey, his partner, is at his home in Bridgeport. Mr. Brotherell, Barnum's agent, said that the buildings would be rebuilt in Jersey City, as the railroad facilities were greater there than at Bridgeport. Charles McLain and Louis Hedger, Barnum's agents, began to make arrangements for new animals and attractions before the fire was out.

The fire was so fierce that no effort was made by the firemen to save the building; it burned like tinder. Streams of water were thrown upon the adjoining buildings. The chariot house and the car sheds were saved. All the chariots, band, and tableau wagons were run out into the adjoining fields.

The sacred white elephant was among the animals burned. It started for the door, but turned back and perished. A lion mutilated the leg of George Tucker. He was carried into the Atlantic Hotel, and Bartley O'Connor, the hotel surgeon, dressed the wound. The leg had to be amputated.

The first intimation of the fire was given by the roaring of the lions and tigers, which seemed to realize the impending danger. Next the elephants struggled in their chains, but in an incredibly short time the flames swept from one end of the huge structure to the other. There were six watchmen employed on the premises, but they were helpless to check the flames. The upper portion of the building was filled with hay, and all the paraphernalia of the great show. Before the first alarm ceased sounding, the whole building was enveloped in fire.

In the horse room were all the ring animals—trained stallions, ponies, &c. These were all burned. In the upper rooms were all the seats, poles, seats, harnesses, &c., for the entire show, and these, too, were all de troyed. In the cat room were the birds, monkeys, three rhinoceroses, hyenas, tigers, lions, and all the menagerie, which fell a prey to the flames. So rapidly did the flames leap across the main building that the firemen made no attempt to save it, but directed their efforts upon the stables and car sheds, which they succeeded in saving; but the heat was so intense that this was accomplished with the greatest difficulty.

The lion which the police attempted to kill at the time the fire broke out was afterward found in a barn devouring a cow which he had killed. He was shot.

The watchman making his rounds discovered the fire and started to give the alarm, when some unknown person hit him on the head with a blunt instrument, felling him to the ground and cutting a number of severe gashes on his head. He staggered to his feet and gave the alarm, enabling the other watchmen in the building, who were preparing for bed, to escape.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR AMES, of Massachusetts, is worth $30,000,000.

SIR HENRY RAIKES, Premier of New South Wales, began his career in that colony without a cent as a maker of toys.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, is about to import skilled laborers from Bordeaux to replace the Chinese now working in his vineyards.

THE venerable Simon Cameron takes great pride in his cattle. His pet is a steer that girths over eight feet and weighs 2,100 pounds.

ROBERT BONNER, proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, has made over his business to his three sons, and retired, after an active career of nearly fifty years.

WARREN O. ARNOLD, the newly-elected member of Congress from Rhode Island, has never held a public office before. He was born in Coventry, R. I., in June, 1839.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, is writing a novel of Washington life. It will be somewhat satirical in tone, and various noted men will figure in it under assumed names.

GENERAL A. G. EDWARDS, of St. Louis, who has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, says that he and Jefferson Davis are the last survivors of the West Point class of 1831-32.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD, the one-time noted advertiser, was arrested the other day in New York while on a spree, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE report is confirmed, at Vienna, that Baron Hirsch has devoted $4,000,000 to the relief of distressed Jews and to the assistance of Jewish charities of Europe.

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

Facts About the Country's Progress in Twenty Years.

Figures Relative to the Corn, Cotton and Wheat Crops.

It requires facts and figures to enable one fully to comprehend the wonderful growth of this country during the past twenty years, says a New York financial paper. The railroad mileage of the United States has been doubled in about twelve years. At the close of the current year the total number of miles of railroad in the country will be about 153,000; at the beginning of 1868 it was less than 40,000 miles. During the same time, the population of the country has increased from about 36,000,000 to somewhat more than 60,000,000. The wheat, corn and cotton crops are among the most important produced in this country. It is true that very little corn is exported as corn, but after being converted into cattle, hogs, whiskey, etc., it furnishes part of our exports. In the following table is shown the number of bushels of wheat and corn and the number of bales of cotton raised each year during the past twenty years, beginning with 1868, and also the total number of acres planted to the three crops named, except for 1868; we are not in possession of the figures giving the cotton acreage for that year. The total area planted to corn and wheat that year amounted to 58,347,378 acres.

Year.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Cotton, Bales.	Total Acreage.
1868...	224,026,000	906,382,000	2,366,607	.....
1869...	260,124,000	874,320,000	3,122,551	64,317,249
1870...	235,884,000	1,094,255,000	4,352,317	57,674,568
1871...	23 ..24,409	991,589,000	2,974,351	62,946,020
1872...	249,997,100	1,092,719,000	3,930,598	65,945,198
1873...	281,254,700	932,274,000	4,170,388	72,184,924
1874...	309,102,700	850,148,500	3,832,991	76,985,945
1875...	292,136,000	1,321,089,000	4,632,313	82,857,883
1876...	289,356,500	1,933,577,500	4,474,959	88,160,385
1877...	364,774,000	1,342,553,000	4,773,865	84,471,659
1878...	420,122,400	1,388,218,750	5,074,, 85	96,939,560
1879...	459,483,000	1,547,901,700	5,761,,362	98,311,400
1880...	498,549,868	1,717,434,548	6,605,749	116,42 ,559
1881...	380,280, 90	1,194,9 6,000	5,456,048	118,322,045
1882...	5 4 185,470	1,617,025,10	6,944,356	119,092,740
1883...	512,765,000	1,551,958,250	5,713,290	121,857,492
1884...	512,763,000	1,795 5 8,000	5,706,165	116,585,665
1885...	357,112,000	1,936,176,00	6,575,491	125,694,840
1886...	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	6,505,081	131,08 ,404
1887...	450,000,000	1,453,000,000	6,300,000	129 775,000

In the table given above the figures are for calendar years, that is the period during which the crops were raised. Prior to 1885, nearly all the wheat produced here, as well as corn, was consumed at home. Since that time, however, our wheat crop has become the most important of our cereals for export. Cotton has always held a prominent position in this respect, so much so, in fact, that before the war was looked upon as king of our commerce. In 1868 the wheat crop was 224,000,000 bushels, in 1884 it was 512,800,000 bushels, and for the current year, according to the latest estimates, it was about 450,000,000 bushels, or just about double the crop of 1868. Our corn crop has grown from 906,500,000 bushels in 1868 to 1,936,176,000 bushels in 1885, and 1,453,000,000 bushels for the current year. The cotton crop of 1868 was only 2,366,607 bales, while the latest estimates place the present crop at 6,300,000 bales, or an increase of nearly three fold.

The acreage planted to the three crops named has been just about doubled during the same period—it was about 1,300,000 acres less this year than in 1886, which was the largest on record. It will aid in forming a conception of the wonderful growth which is still in store for us, if we remember that the State of Texas alone contains over 175,000,000 acres, while the total acreage of the crops referred to was less than 130,000,000 acres this year, or 45,500,000 less than the acreage of a single State.

SAVED BY A DOG.

He Aids in Rescuing the Crew of a Wrecked Schooner.

By the aid of a Newfoundland dog and a daring sailor the entire crew of the schooner Stampede have been rescued from certain death in Lake Michigan. The vessel had been disabled in a fearful storm and had by 6 o'clock A. M. drifted off South Chicago, her crew half frozen and nearly disabled.

The Captain induced the cook, an athletic young fellow, to make the attempt to swim ashore, a distance of about 100 yards, through the heavy sea, with his arms around the neck of a huge Newfoundland dog which belonged to the vessel.

The dog did his duty magnificently and swam ashore, but the poor cook was helpless and unconscious when he gained the beach. He would have perished in the cold if a man who was passing had not heard the dog's cries. In this way word was sent to the life saving station in Chicago and the whole crew was taken from the vessel in safety.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE long-continued shoemakers' strike in Philadelphia has ended.

THE National Convention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers has just been held in New York.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works are making fifteen locomotive engines a week, and employ 2,700 men.

IT is estimated that 36,675,000 yards of silk ribbon, equivalent to about 22,700 miles, have been made in Paterson, N. J., during the past year.

TWENTY warrants were served in Cohoes, N. Y., recently, on persons charged with violating the law in respect to employing children in factories.

PATERSON, N. J., turns out $100,000,000 worth of finished silk goods annually, and Swiss manufacturers and workmen are being driven out of the business in consequence.

THE Canadian Federated Labor Committee is making an extended investigation into the condition of persons employed in Canada in the agricultural, mining, lumbering and fishing industries.

A CONVENTION of the brass-workers of the United States at present members of the Knights of Labor is about to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of forming a national district.

A NEW rubber shoe manufactory, with ample capital and to employ 1,000 hands, is to be built in Naugatuck, Conn. New York capitalists are back of the enterprise, and the factories to be used will be ready for occupancy next spring.

A STATE convention of workingmen has been called to meet in Staunton, Va., on Jan. 26, 1888. The object of the convention is declared to establish a State bureau of labor statistics, to abolish the convict contract plan, to consider the public school system with a view to its greater efficiency and other measures of interest to working people.

SILK culture is now being promoted in California by two organizations, the Silk Culture Society, with a fund of $5,000 appropriated by the United States Government, and the State Board of Silk Culture, with an appropriation from the State of California.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			47
Beef, good to prime.....			6 7½
Calves, common to prime....		9 @	11½
Sheep.....		7½@	8
Lambs.....		5½@	7
Hogs—Live.....		5 @	5¼
Dressed.....		7¾@	8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 35 @	4	55
West, good to choice	3 15 @	3	50
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....		87¼@	87½
Rye—State.....		56 @	58
Barley—State.....		82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed....		55½@	56½
Oats—White State.....		34¾@	35
Mixed Western.....		34 @	36
Hay—Med. to prime.....		65 @	80
Straw—No. 1, Rye.....		75 @	80
Lard—City Steam.....	7 55 @	7	75
Butter—State Creamery....		25 @	28
Dairy.....		16 @	27
West. Im. Creamery		18 @	23
Factory.....		12½@	17
Cheese—State Factory.....		10 @	11¾
Skims.....		5 @	9½
Western.....		9½@	11
Eggs—State and Penn.....		— @	25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western.....	3 25 @	3	75
Sheep—Good to Choice.....	4 20 @	4	60
Lambs—Western.....	5 60 @	5	75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40 @	4	70
Flour—Family.....	4 75 @	5	15
Wheat—No. 1.....	87 @		89
Corn—No. 2, Mixed.....	51 @	51¼	
Oats—No. 2, Mixed.....	— @		32
Barley—State.....	70 @		82
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice.....	8 @	9¼	
Hogs—Live.....	5¼@	6	
Northern Dressed....	6¾@	7¾	
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl...	17 00 @	17	50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.	4 70 @	4	95
Corn—High Mixed.....	— @	56½	
Oats—Extra White.....	36 @	36½	
Rye—State.....	60 @	65	
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight.....	6 @	7	
Steer—Live weight.....	4 @	5½	
Lambs.....	5¾@	6	
Hogs—Northern.....	— @	6	
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family...	3 60 @	3	85
Wheat—No. 2, Red.....	86 @	86½	
Corn—State Yellow.....	54½@	55½	
Oats Mixed.....	— @	33½	
Rye—State.....	52½@	53	
Butter Creamery Extra...	28 @	29	
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream..	12 @	12¾	

How to Build Up a Town.

Talk about it.
Write about it.
Speak well of it.
Help to improve it.
Beautify the streets.
Patronize its merchants.
Advertise in its newspapers.